The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

M'KINLEY'S LIGHTNING CHANGES IN POLICY.

"Wabbling William" Bobs Up and Down at the Call of the Men Who Put Him in Office.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—"Wabbling William" is the rather uncomplimentary name that has been applied to Mr. McKinley by prominent members of his party, because of his lightning changes of mind in connection with that special message to Congress asking for authority to appoint a currency commission. One day he would tell the prominent members of his party who called to protest against his sending in the message at this session that he had made up his mind to withhold it until the regular session and make the recommendation in his annual message, but the next day, when the agents of the banking interests put the screws to him and reminded him of his campaign promises and their campaign contributions, he would announce to them that the message should go in. He kept this up for several days, much to the disgust of those who applied the epithet of "wabbling William" to him and did not finally decide the matter until Secretary Gage, the personal representative of the bankers, had secured the assistance of the rest of the Cabinet to help brace his backbone up. The authority to appoint a currency commission will not be given to Mr. McKinley at this session of Congress, nor at the next. It is possible that a bill creating such a commission may be passed at the next session, but it will not give Mr. McKinley the choosing of its members. If there is to be such a commission, the silver Democrats will see to it that it shall not be packed in the interest of the single gold standard.

Mr. C. E. Somers, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kentucky Senate at the time that Gov. Bradley ordered out the militia to preserve order, and who is conceded to be good authority on the politics of his state, is now visiting Washington. In reply to questions, he said: "The silver Democracy, which is the regular Democracy, will win by 25,000 majority. Our majority may be much higher for the Democrats are determined to administer a stern rebuke to their enemies within the party as well as without. The present state administration has been a rank failure, and the voters will take advantage of the coming election to give a Fitzsimmons blow. By 1900 there won't be left enough of single gold standard Democracy in Kentucky to utilize as a historical reminiscense."

The Republican Senators and Representatives have succeeded in convincing Mr. McKinley that something must be done for their office seeking constituents, and he has promised to shortly issue an executive order removing a number of desirable Federal positions from the control of the civil service rules. Mr. McKinley was not hard to convince, as he has been as anxious as anybody to let down to the bars to the offices, but, having always posed as a civil service reformer, he wanted Congress to order him to act. There are reasons—substantial, too—why Congress has not done so, and is not likely to do so; hence his agreement to act independently.

The death of Senator Harris, of Tenn., whose funeral took place in the Senate Chamber on Saturday, removed a striking figure from the arena of National politics, one whose ideas of personal integrity were as old-fashioned and as straight-laced as his ideas of party fealty, and who didn't have one set of ideas for public use and another set to govern his private actions. During his half century of public life, Isham G. Harris was a credit to his state and to the Democratic party, and was never guilty of an act that even his most bitter political enemy—he had no personal enemies—could cast suspicion upon. Having said that much, it is needless to add that Senator Harris died a poor man.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives, who are members of the Conference committee on the tariff bill, know no more of what that committee is doing than the rankest outsider does. The Republicans informed them as soon as the Conference begun that they wished to fight their differences out among themselves without having anybody else present, and, of course, the Democrats retired and will remain out of the conference until sent for. The Republicans evidently regard Jones, of Nevada, as one of themselves, as he not only was not asked to retire, but is taking a very prominent part in the conference as an able assistant to Senator Aldrich in championing the interests of the sugar trust. It is said the Republicans expect to reach an agreement by the middle of the week. If they do, the tariff bill will become a law before the end of the week, and Congress will at once adjourn.

State News.

At Millville, Clinton county, a few days ago, Ezra Vandine and a two-horse team were backed over an embankment and precipitated 40 feet to the bottom. The wagon fell on Mr. Vandine and the horses fell on the wagon. The man was instantly killed and the horses were badly injured.

Wilda Frantz, a 14-year-old girl, living near DuBois, climbed a cherry tree a few days ago and when fifteen feet above the ground a bunch of fire crackers and matches in her pocket became ignited. The girl was horribly burned all over the body and injured by falling. She died four hours later in awful agony.

One of the heaviest downpours of rain since the '89 flood caused uneasiness in the east end of Nittany valley, Wednesday night, of last week. Two bridges near Elias Snyder's place were swept away and several stones of extremely large size were torn out and landed on the public highways. The roadways were also badly washed.

During a recent storm in Clearfield county the lightning struck the barn of D. W. McCracken, in Greenwood township and killed two horses. The lightning set the barn on fire but it was extinguished.

All Sorts of Shorts.

Corn is beginning to boom now.

The senate and house are still at variance upon important items in the tariff.

Barns in this county will not hold all this year's crop of hay.

All kinds of berries are plenty, and fruit will not be lacking; for once peaches are making some show.

A correspondent writes to a daily that many of the roosters gathered in at Harrisburg this week to lift their divies.

Tyrone now has an expensive law suit on its hands, over the water plant question, all caused by two or three shiftless sissy ninnies in the council.

The strike in the soft coal regions all over the country threatens to be the greatest yet inaugurated unless efforts to arbitrate the difficulty succeed.

Herdic, the Williamsport contractor has given the Mifflinburg council an estimate for a water plant at $25,000 to $30,000, not including price of land for water right, right-of-way, damages to persons now supplied by same stream or for reservoir.

Quay has announced he will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate in 1899. Quay is a true representative of Republican methods. The Quay influence sways his party in Centre county.

In reading over our large number of exchanges it would seem that over half the towns complain of impure water; many others have scant supply and some that often have no water, while perhaps one-fourth the towns have fresh and pure water and ample supply at all times, among the latter Centre Hall stands at the head.

Always identify yourself with the enterprises and interests of your town, not by shooting off your mouth which is only wind, but by your means and by support of such as use their means in enterprises that build up a town—there's where you find the true citizen.

A Maryland man one day last week sprayed his pear trees with Paris green and soon after the lady on the farm turned into the orchard her fine flock of turkeys. During the day 150 were killed from eating the clover which had become covered with the poison. Be careful that no animals feed where Paris green has been used.

Mrs. Samuel Dale, of Warriorsmark, with her 5-year-old son, were visiting at the home of John Seibert, near Bellefonte. The farmer was hauling in hay, and the boy was at the barn watching the men. The lad climbed on the wagon wheel, the team started and he was thrown to the ground and run over, dying almost instantly.

Death of Hon. L. W. Hall.

Hon. Louis W. Hall died at his home in Harrisburg, of heart disease, on last Monday morning. He was an able lawyer, and a quarter of a century ago prominent in state politics as a Republican. Thirty years ago when Centre county constituted a part of a double senatorial district, Mr. Hall was one of the pair of senators and resided in Blair county. He was three times chosen President of the Senate. At the close of his senatorial career he made his home in Harrisburg. The writer knew Mr. Hall well; he was able, fearless and outspoken and conscientious in his views.

—For Sale.—A 15-horse power boiler and a 10-horse power engine, good as new. Price reasonable.

W. W. BOOB, Centre Hall.

END OF TROUT SEASON.

Rest for the Speckled Beauties—A Female Expert With Hook and Line.

To-day closes the season for catching trout. The angler's success was barely up to the average, yet considerably better than last year.

During the first six weeks of the season the weather was too cool and the streams too high for successful angling, hence there was less fishing than usual.

Some fine trout were caught and there was an occasional catch that was large in numbers, but the luck of the average fisherman was nothing to brag about. The average may have been 10 to 15 per day to an angler. Many landed as low as half a dozen, others experts, could count from 40 up to 105, but only a few anglers reached the latter score after a day's fishing.

Mrs. Billmyer, of Poe Mills, has a good score, and is generally successful when she goes trout fishing, in the streams of the Paddy mountain region. We put her down as the champion in this county. With a rod cut from the bushes, with ordinary line and bait, she caught 137 trout in one day, on Little Poe run; her little daughter was with her to take charge of the beauties as the mother slung them out. We have not yet had any returns of any man doing as well as that. This lady always meets with good success when angling for trout.

Trout fishing in our mountain waters is hard work but royal sport. It means tumbling over logs, rolling into the water by stepping on stones slippery as ice, having line tangled a hundred times high in the bushes and the mortification of seeing your "big ones" drop back into the water, fighting gnats and mosquitos by the brigades unless you have your hands, face and neck well rubbed with lemonpeel, coal oil, or oil of tar, all of which are offensive to the pests. Your appetite is o. k. right along, and in camping you sleep a golden nap inhaling God's purest life-giving oxygen manufactured right in the mountains, and drink delicious water, pure, cold and fresh as bubbles from the springs. Altogether, it is what the angler calls genuine, invigorating, royal recreation, which no sea-side resort can match.

As for snakes, all are harmless, save the copperhead and the rattler, and of these the writer has not met over three in tramping through the mountains during the past forty summers, sleeping on the ground, in tents or in wagons, with a blazing log fire to keep you watch and dry your wet clothes for next day's tramp, always wading the streams which is one of the enjoyable features of trout fishing, the sparkling water laughing and dancing around your legs, keeping you cool, and when you strike a slippery stone and go in full length the brook never fails to salute you with three splashing cheers. Yes, its royal, all of it.

The number of trout caught this season in some of our streams, we estimate as follows for this season:

Poe Swift and Panther runs,	600
Seven Mountain runs,	1500
Elk and Pine creeks,	350
Loop streams,	300
Cedar Run, Logan's Branch, Spring creek and Buffalo run,	2500
In the other streams,	3000

About 60,000 young trout were put into these streams in the spring.

The Governor Signs Bills.

Gov. Hastings on Saturday, among others, signed the following bills:

Requiring Borough Tax Collectors to make monthly returns.

Providing for the collection of toll on traction engines.

Supplement to the act relating to fraudulent debtors authorizing the Courts to inquire into the validity of judgments confessed and alleged to be fraudulent and preventing the practice. (Hope this law will put an end to dodging honest debts by fraudulent judgments.)

Authorizing County Commissioners to assist boroughs in building bridges.

Turkey Defiant.

Turkey defies the Powers of Europe, and the Powers talk of getting up a naval demonstation in the Bosphorus to frighten the Porte into receding from the determination to retain a part of Grecian territory captured in the recent war. Whether the Powers will succeed in their efforts to bring the sultan to terms depends upon the nature of the demonstration that shall be made. It is doubtful if the desired end will be obtained without the burning of powder.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

THE NEW ROAD BILL.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE HAMILTON LAW.

A Synopsis of the Measure Signed Recently by the Governor.—Beneficial When in Full Effect.

Following is a synopsis of the Hamilton road law, a measure which has recently passed the legislature and been signed by the Governor.

First. That in the February election in 1898, three supervisors shall be elected, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year, and one shall be elected for three years each succeeding year thereafter.

Second. These supervisors shall levy the road tax for their respective townships. It shall not exceed ten mills.

Third. Not less than one-fourth nor more than one-half shall be paid in money; balance in work.

Fourth. Townships must be divided into road districts of not less than five miles to the district. A road master shall have charge of each district. He must give bond for performance of duties. Board of supervisors shall fix wages paid road masters and laborers.

Fifth. The board of supervisors shall purchase all materials and let all contracts. Notice of contract letting to be published in two newspapers, or by twenty hand bills posted up.

Sixth. Stone crushers and other road machinery may be owned jointly by townships.

Seventh. Treasurer of road fund shall give sufficient surety.

Eighth. Rebates allowed for prompt payment of tax. Penalties for non-payment after a certain date. Treasurer's salary fixed by board of supervisors.

Ninth. Five days' notice to be given all who may wish to work part of their tax.

Tenth. Failure to respond after five days' notice forfeits the right to work out the tax. The whole amount then to be collected in cash.

Eleventh. No public road hereafter made shall have a higher grade than three degrees.

Twelfth. Board of supervisors to receive $1.50 cents per day, each, for attending meetings of the board.

Thirteenth. Vacancies in boards to be filled by appointment by the judge of court of quarter sessions.

Fourteenth. Road accounts shall be audited by township auditors annually.

Fifteenth. Reports to be made by board of supervisors in March each year to the secretary of each department of agriculture, of tax levied and money expended.

Sixteenth. The board shall keep accurate minutes of their proceedings.

Seventeenth. Supervisors shall not be interested financially in any contracts let, work done or purchases made. Heavy penalties upon conviction.

Eighteenth. Penalties for violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Nineteeth. Existing laws to govern convictions for dereliction of duties of supervisors and road masters.

The provisions of the act are not to go into effect until a state appropriation of $1,000,000 has been made to be expended on the roads. Said appropriation to be apportioned among the townships in proportion to the number of miles of road in each township. No township will receive more of said appropriation than is raised in the township by local taxation, including money and work tax.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Geo. W. Williams, and Laura B. Houtz, Lemont.

Thos. J. Barner, Bellefonte, and Ida B. Johnson, Hublersburg.

John A. Whitmeyer, and Sallie A. Stiver, Coburn.

Vinson Barrigar, and Lida Smoke, Keating.

Wm. E. Martz, and Lillie Maude Hepburn, State College.

Wm. W. Grenoble, and Bessie C. Stover, Millheim.

John C. Nolan, and Elizabeth Shaughnessy, Bellefonte.

Ross S. Grove, and Mary M. Brouse, Pine Grove Mills.

Chas. E. Schreffler, Pleasant Gap, and Sadie C. Veihderfer, Pine Glenn.

Wm. P. Smith, Bellefonte, and May Goodfellow, Fleming.

John H. Letterman, and Margaret E. Minnemyer, Milesburg.

Simon W. Zimmerman, Pine Glenn, and Sarah M. Ralston, Kylertown.

Charles Myers, Julian, and Myra J. Bartin, Unionville.

James T. Sullivan, and Emma Tobin, Snow Shoe.

Charlie F. Harrison, State College, and Maude Love Spring twp.

—Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

SPRING MILLS BUDGET.

A Bristling Account of the Recent Events of the Burg.

The 4th of July (celebrated on the 3d) was ushered in with a tropical sun. The heat was oppressive the greater part of the day. The explosion of fire crackers, guns and pistols were incessant, and the racket continued 'til after midnight. A very considerable number of flags were displayed throughout the village, and in the evening our population was largely augmented by the arrival of country people who visited us merely as "lookers on here in Vienna" of course this added to the enthusiasm and commotion. We had no public display of fire works, but privately the exhibitions were very creditable—no accidents occurred worth mentioning. In the afternoon a large number of spectators witnessed the base ball game between the junior club of our village and the Rebersburg team resulting in favor of the latter by a score of 15 to 9. The game was only remarkable for the blunders committed by parties who know better. On the first few innings of the game, there was precious little skill displayed on either side. Up to the 5th or 6th innings, the runs made by the juniors were represented by ciphers, while their opponents had 8 or 10 scored to their credit. The Brush valley team had the lead from the start and held it easily until the close of the game. The junior club lacked their usual dash and vim, and in several instances played perfectly reckless and wild. They can play better, but what demoralized them on this occasion would be difficult to fathom. Come young gentlemen this will never do, a few more such games and you will lose your laurels entirely.

The childrens' school picnic on the 2nd inst. was somewhat marred by the heavy rain storm of the night previous. However in the afternoon quite a large number of little folks collected in the park and had a very pleasant time, notwithstanding they had only a half holiday.

The festival gotten up by Mrs. R. G. Kennelley and Mrs. Blosser, in behalf of a very deserving invalid of our village, and held at the Cross church on Saturday evening last, was a decided success. The proceeds were very considerable and proved a great benefit to the recipient.

A day or two since I heard of a very sharp piece of sour cherry business, which seems almost incredible. A certain party sold to another party a certain quantity of sour cherries, and I am informed, gave full gospel measure. Later the purchaser remeasured them, and actually jammed them into the measure, of course with such a mush molly treatment, the quantity would naturally fall short, and then made a claim of four quarts. Whether the claim was allowed or not, I am not prepared to say; but I am assured that it is no fancy sketch but an actual fact.

J. D. Long our new postmaster, entered upon his official duties on the 1st inst., with his daughter Ida a very accomplished young lady, as his deputy. The postoffice will continue in the store room of Wm. Pealer until the completion of the building now being erected for that purpose. By the way, not only in the postmastership, but in the erection of the building the soldier element was not forgotten; David Burrell, of Centre Hall, and Nathaniel Brown, of our village—old soldiers, built the foundation walls, and the carpenters, Jas. N. Leitzell, Daniel Kennelley and others now at work, are likewise scarred old veterans of the late "unpleasantness." Mr. Long will occupy the building on the 1st proximo.

John Smith and Bro. the well-known furniture dealers of our village, their brother Luther, from Johnstown, Howard Rossman, the popular clerk of C. P. Long, and others, spent the 3d of July at the Red mill fishing, etc. They report having had a very agreeable and royal excursion.

Dr. D. M. Wolf, well-known as a teacher of profound erudition, and a gentleman of refinement, will commence a summer session of six weeks at our Academy on the 26th inst. The session is principally for advanced pupils, preparatory to entering college; the course is very thorough.

Wm. Bear in delivering a load of hay at the stable of Jas. Kennelly in our village last week, in making a short turn to enter a narrow passageway upset; fortunately the only thing attending the mishap was a delay of several hours.

On Tuesday last, Lewis Rossman one of our farmers while removing a load of hay with a harpoon fork, the fork suddenly failed to work, Mr. R gave the rope a sudden jerk, when the rope broke precipitating him to the barn floor where he remained unconscious for some time. Finally he recovered sufficiently to be able to reach the house, no bones broken. Mr. Rossman has not been able to resume his farm work since the occurrence.

The United Evangelical congregation of our village have rented the M. E. church building for evening services every alternate Sunday. Rev. Brown, their pastor, is a gentleman of very considerable ability, is a fluent speaker and delivered a very excellent discourse.

A mild type of whooping cough seems to be quite prevalent among the children here.

At nearly every festival in our village, no matter whether for the benefit of a church, or any other organization, we are visited by a very rough and vile element from and around Georges valley. These night brawlers are generally intoxicated when they arrive here, and of course are violent, quarrelsome, and use every effort to create a disturbance; use the foulest billingsgate in the presence of no matter whom, and assassin like, attack and strike only in the dark, or when in cowardly numbers. Time and again they have been cautioned, admonished, and advised to be orderly and have some respect for the town, as they evidently had none for themselves, but it was simply casting pearls before swine. At last the citizens of Spring Mills have become sick and tired of these repeated outrages, and on the next occasion, if these cravens persist in their high-handed proceedings, our authorities intend arresting the ring leaders, and if necessary arrest them all; they are determined to teach these candidates for the penitentiary a lesson they will not forget very soon.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 27 and August 17. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. july15-2t

Will Get Back Pay.

Governor Hastings has approved and signed an act authorizing and empowering and directing county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth to pay to the constables of their respective counties, for the services rendered by such constables in making returns to court of elections, attending special, borough, township or ward elections, and traveling expenses incidental thereto, since the first of January, A. D. 1886, in all cases where the same remain unpaid. This is in accord with the act of April 2, 1868, which provides: For making returns to court $1.50, attending special township or ward elections $3, and for traveling expenses or mileage in all cases for each mile, circular, 6 cents.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.

4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c. sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THREE DAYS.

So little done; so much to do!
Last evening I saw the sun
Sink seamless down the vaulted gray—
The ghastly ghost of yesterday.

So little done; so much to do!
Each morning breaks on conflicts new;
But eager, brave, I'll join the fray,
And fight the battle of Today.

So much to do; so little done!
But when it's o'er—the victory won—
Oh! then, my soul, this strife and sorrow
Will end in that great glad Tomorrow.
—[James R. Gilmore.

ADMIRABLE ARRANGEMENT.

"I don't want him at all," said Mrs. St. Julian.

"Then why not tell him so?" returned her husband from behind the outspread Times. "Surely you needn't stand upon ceremony with Ted."

"But I must get some one to talk to him, Tom. I can't have him on my own hands all day. Let me see. Maud Affleck's at home—I think I'll ask her over. She knows nearly as much about the Mongols as he does. I will write to her at once. She must come on Monday afternoon. Ted proposes to arrive by the 7:15."

The house party assembled for the Cumberleigh cricket week—consisting of the famous Cambridge Double Blue—Norman Harding and his eleven; the maidens invited to admire the prowess of these heroes: Miss Affleck, and the St. Julians themselves—was gathered together in the long library when Prof. Alleyne entered it at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. His entry, very quietly made, was followed by a general sensation of disappointment. The youthful company hungrily awaiting his appearance to adjourn to its dinner, had expected to find in him a more typical specimen of the professional genus; it had looked for a long-haired scholar of fifty, who should have stooped and worn spectacles and an ill-fitting coat. Now Alleyne (who appeared to be about five and thirty and was by no means ill-looking) had a singularly upright figure; his clothes were perfectly well cut; he used no glasses and actually boasted a mustache. Maud Affleck, who had been promising herself deep draughts at the fountains of his erudition, reflected sadly that his profound knowledge of all things Mongolian had probably been much exaggerated by report.

Miss Affleck, wise in her generation, let the Mongols severely alone—and not for that evening only. She refrained from mentioning them for two whole days, during which she made herself so unobtrusively agreeable that the Professor began to forget she had ever studied at Girton, and to wonder how his cousin Laura could have described her hair as "odd." But on the third morning she commenced the subject, in a fashion that showed she meant business. No sooner had the great Harding and his team (attended by Mrs. St. Julian and her bevy of girls) started for the cricket ground after breakfast than she descended upon the Professor, who was peacefully smoking under the great cedar tree on the lawn, with her arms full of papers, and her fine eyes alight with eagerness.

"Mr. Alleyne—you are so kind—I'm sure you won't refuse to help me?"

This appeal was uttered with a tremulous confidence, which some men would have found extremely engaging. Not so the Professor. He knew too well all that such an appeal portended. Reluctantly he made room for the newcomer on the bench beside him and looked ruefully at his pipe;

"I wanted to ask you—oh, please go on smoking! I like it. Your cousin tells me you are writing a great book on the people of Northern Asia."

The Professor could have groaned aloud. Perfidious Laura! What! even this last secret delivered into the hands of the enemy. Perhaps, he thought, this very pushing young woman would presently demand to see his unfinished manuscripts.

"Because," the pushing young woman continued, "I am writing something on that subject, too. Oh, not a great book, of course. Quite a small one. And I thought, perhaps you would kindly help me with the spelling af the proper names. You see, I know nothing of the dialects."

There was nothing for it but to accede to this exceedingly cool proposal. Alleyne took the sheets and began to run his eye over them, indicating an error here and there. Suddenly, at the bottom of a page, he stopped short.

"That is a novel idea."

"Which? Where?"

"Here, on page ninety-one. You suggest that the Ostyaks——"

The approach of a servant with a note for Miss Affleck caused the Professor's sentence to remain unfinished. Maud, when she had glanced over the scrap of paper addressed her, heaved an impatient sigh.

"Laura wants me to join her; I suppose I must go. There is nothing I hate quite so much as a cricket match. May I leave these with you? or shall I——"

"Pray leave them—by all means." The Professor's tone had grown quite cordial. It seemed this girl did know something of the Mongolian problem after all, and had opinions of her own on certain varied points connected with it. He turned the page with some curiosity.

"Very good. Very good, indeed. Remarkably well worked out." The Professor read on, ignoring the misspelt proper names, and was covered with confusion when the owner of the manuscript returned to claim it.

"I'm afraid," he stammered, "that there are still some corrections to make. The truth is, I grew interested in the subject matter. Perhaps you will leave the sheets with me a little longer?"

Maud accepted this kind offer with alacrity, and went to get ready for luncheon. The Professor remained behind and took out his note book. That hint about the Ostyaks wandering had set him thinking, and he felt that his thoughts were worth setting down.

Suddenly the pencil fell from his hand. Good heavens! What was he about? This train of ideas was absolutely new. But for Miss Affleck's manuscript it would never have risen in his mind. The Professor was a man of honor; a cold sweat of dismay broke out upon his forehead as he realized the nature of the crime he had been near committing. He, to pick a girl's brains. He shuddered at himself.

He shuddered. Yet he was sorely tempted to look again at the half-read chapter. For, if the theory put forward in it would hold water, well, the best half of his second volume was just so much waste paper. He pushed the temptation from him to the opposite end of the bench. Then he fell to writing busily on certain slips of paper.

These slips—together with her manuscript in a neat parcel—he took occasion to present to Miss Affleck the same afternoon at tea time.

"What is the meaning of these hieroglyphics?" she inquired. (The Professor wrote an execrable hand.) He explained, reddening slightly, that they were "rules for transliteration, which he thought she might find helpful."

"They will enable me to correct my spelling myself, I see. I suppose you did not read any further, Mr. Alleyne?"

"I left off," returned the professor, getting redder than before, "in the middle of the chapter on the Ostyaks. Will you take toast or tea cake?"

Maud was bitterly chagrined. She made no secret of her mortification to Mrs. St. Julian, and that impulsive young woman, moved with indignation, seized the first opportunity of finding herself alone with her cousin to remark:

"Ted, how could you be so horrid to that poor girl about her book?"

"I suppose you are speaking of Miss Affleck. I gave her all the assistance she asked."

"Yes, and refused to discuss the subject any further. Let her performance be ever so contemptible——"

"I did not say it was contemptible."

"You might have condescended to speak of it, one would think! What has Maud done that you should snub her so unmercifully? If she were a rival authority on—what do you call them?—Mongols, you could hardly have treated her worse."

The Professor was silent.

"Ted! Do you consider her a rival authority?"

"An 'authority'! My dear Laura! It's impossible for any young woman of Miss Affleck's age to have more than the most superficial acquaintance with such a large subject. But a novice occasionally stumbles — by chance—on a solution of some difficulty that has long been a puzzle to experts."

"And that is what Maud has done! I understand! Forgive me for laughing; but really this is too funny!"

"I do not see—to use your friend Mr. Harding's favorite expression—where the fun comes in exactly, Laura. The labor of two years rendered vain by a girl's random guess, which it probably took her a couple of mornings to elaborate!" muttered the poor Professor, casting dignity to the winds in his irritation.

Mrs. St. Julian heroically stifled her amusement.

"There is only one thing for it that I can think of. You two must marry, and—fuse your warring books into one."

"Laura!"

"Why not? She is pretty and well bred. Eventually she will come into a good deal of money."

"If this is intended for a joke, Laura," the Professor interposed severely, "excuse me for saying that it is an extremely bad one."

"I never was more serious in my life," his cousin protested. "It would be an admirable arrangemene. Do think about it."

But this the Professor indignantly declined to do.

It was well for his pride that he showed himself thus obdurate from the beginning, for Miss Affleck's demeanor for the next few days made it plain that his thinking—supposing he had weakly consented to take Laura's unscrupulous plan into consideration—would have been to no purpose. The ex-student of Girton, having had quite enough of learned society for the present, proceeded to unbend her mind in the company of Mr. Norman Harding, who had by this time awakened to the charms of her hair.

The Professor often glanced at her across the table—Mrs. St. Julian no longer sent them into dinner together—wondering how any woman with a mind could endure the irresponsible prattle of that brainless giant. Miss Affleck endured it with cheerful stoicism. She exposed herself voluntarily to the infliction, accompanying the big man on rambles in search of wild flowers and suffering him to give her billiard lessons on rainy mornings.

By the end of the week Alleyne had serious thoughts of going back to Oxford. He made up his mind to this step on Monday morning (Mr. Harding having shown himself peculiarly insane, and Miss Affleck more than ordinarily tolerant of his insanity on the preceding Sunday), as he smoked his after-breakfast pipe in the shrubbery. And he had no sooner done so than a sudden winding of the shrubbery path brought him plump upon Miss Affleck, seated upon a rustic bench. She had a writing board upon her knee and a pencil in her hand.

"The book?" inquired the Professor, with a sickly smile.

She nodded. "My poor little book! which you wouldn't even deign to criticise."

Her garden hat was very becoming and her blue cambric dress gave the utmost "value" to her auburn locks.

"I didn't—feel confident," stammered the Professor.

"Was that why you wouldn't read it?"

"No."

Miss Affleck's expressive face was one large note of interrogation.

You wish to know why? Well, it was because I found you too full of suggestion. You put me upon new trains of thought. It wouldn't have been fair to you—to go on reading."

"But—but I should have been so glad to be of any use to you!" she cried.

The Professor stiffened. "You are very good."

"I wish," she murmured, "I knew what I had done to offend you."

The Professor looked at her hard—for perhaps half a minute; then he, too, took a seat on the bench. "You have not offended me at all," he said.

"How beautiful!" Maud Affleck sighed, ten minutes later.

"What is beautiful? The day? Or your hair? Or the dispensations of Providence? They are all beautiful, in different ways."

"Nonsense! I was thinking that—that you would let me help you with the book, now."

"The Professor started guiltily. To do him justice he had quite forgotten the book.

"We will collaborate—we will write it together," he murmured. Then he kissed her, and rose to new heights of magnanimity. "And publish in our joint names — Edward and Maud Alleyne."

Maud blushed. "Oh, no! It must remain your book. Perhaps you might put a note in the preface saying you had been assisted in your researches——"

"By my wife. That sounds charming. But"—he kissed her again, and was pricked in conscience—"would that be giving you your due share of credit? You see, in that matter of the Ostyaks——"

"I should like it best so," she declared.

"Of course, it must be as you please," said the Professor.—St. Louis Times-Democrat.

EATING EGGS WHEN ANGRY.

At Such Times, it is Asserted, Hen Fruit is Dangerous to Health.

"Did you know it was dangerous to eat eggs when you are angry?" was the strange question asked by A. E. Stewart, a Bostonese, of a St. Louis Republic reporter. "Don't ask me for the reason of it, for I can't give it, but I do know from observation that people died in terrible agony after eating eggs while their passions were aroused. You needn't laugh. I don't mean while the passions of the eggs were aroused; I mean the temper of the victims. I mentioned this to an eminent physician once and he scoffed at it. That was no less than I expected him to do. Physicians don't know much that lies out of the beaten paths of their science. They don't even know how to cure the grip. But take warning from me and never eat eggs while you are angry. Then you will be on the safe side, no matter what your doctor may tell you about it.

"My attention was first called to this strange fact by the tragic and sudden death of a lady acquaintance in Boston several years ago. I accepted her husband's invitation to dine with them. Just as we were going to dinner a servant did something that caused the lady to fly into a terrible rage. She had been irritable from some minor complaint for several days, and her husband calmed her ruffled feelings sufficiently for the dinner to be eaten in good temper. I noticed that she ate an unusually large amount of soft scrambled eggs. Fifteen minutes after we left the dining-room she was a corpse. She died in frightful convulsions before the nearest-by physician reached the house. The doctor was unable to ascribe the cause. A few months later I was visiting a brother in Connecticut and one of his sons died under similar circumstances. Before breakfast one morning, the boy, who was about 15 years old, had a fight with a neighbor's boy. Before his anger had subsided, my nephew was called to breakfast. He ate four soft-boiled eggs. In less than a half hour after breakfast the boy died with exactly the same symptoms that were present when my friend's wife died. This set me to thinking about the matter.

"It wasn't long before a Beacon Hill friend of mine expired suddenly after a meal. The doctors, as usual, were divided in opinion on the cause of death. Some of them contended that it was heart failure, whatever that is, and others are still holding out that it was apoplexy. Inquiry by me developed the fact that my friend was very angry when he sat down at table, and that he ate five eggs. With these developments I searched no further for the cause of his death. He was angry, he ate eggs and he died. If these are not links in the chain of cause and effect, the human intellect is incapable of logical thinking."

Koumiss, the stimulating and intoxicating drink invented by the Tartars, is made from fermented milk; that of the mare being generally preferred.

The head of Liberty, which adorns the silver dollar, is a reproduction of the features of a beautiful young school teacher of Philadelphia.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Items of Interest on Agricultural Topics.

Millet as a Catch Crop—Poultry in French Orchards—Bottom Heat for Planting, Etc., Etc.

MILLET AS A CATCH CROP.

Millet is a valuable catch crop; can be sown late and yet give a large yield of good hay if cut in season—about the time the seeds form and before they are sufficiently matured to grow—and the hay properly cured and secured. Ripe millet makes poor hay, the nutritive elements having entered the seed, which, by the way, should never be fed to horses because of its effect upon the kidneys. —The Epitomist.

POULTRY IN PEACH ORCHARDS.

Except when its fruit is ripening, the peach orchard will not be injured, but only benefited by being made the free range for fowls. If the soil around the tree is kept loose, and an occasional handful of grain thrown in, and covered, the fowls will spend much of their time scratching around the trees, and will effectually prevent the borer from depositing its egg. The hens like a change of diet, and with some grain will eat all kinds of insects they discover in the soil or around the trees.

BOTTOM HEAT FOR PLANTING.

The difficulty with early spring planting is always because the soil is too cold. This causes the seed to germinate too slowly. But so soon as the seed begins to sprout warmth is generated by the act. Carbonic acid gas is developed, and this aids in making the soil warmer. Hence the advantage of putting some manure under the seed when it is planted early, so as to hasten germination. There is the further advantage of doing this early in spring, because the abundant rains that fall then make the manure soluble, and greatly increase its effectiveness.

STOCK IN RAINY WEATHER.

Stock at pasture in summer often suffer more from cold in wet weather such as we have lately been having than they do from the cold of winter. The constant evaporation of moisture which is hastened by the warmth generated by the body chills the skin, and gives the animal what is known as cold, but is really internal fever. Milch cows and those heavy with young suffer most, as they cannot so well run around and thus keep their blood circulating. Every farmer has noticed that after rain has fallen all day the milk yield shrinks if the cow has been exposed to the wet. For this reason a shed in the pasture field may be a good investment. Better still is it to get the cows up to the barnyard under shelter and cut some grass for them, giving a bran mash to increase the nutrition. Wet grass in field or cut does not have the proportion of nutriment to its bulk that the same grass has in dry weather with only its own natural juices in it.

ODOR IN MILK.

To determine whether an odor in milk is due to bacteria or otherwise, writes F. W. Mossman, set a pail of the milk at a temperature of say seventy degrees in a room known to be free from odor. After three or four hours go to the milk, stir it briskly, and notice whether the odor has increased or not. If the former, then the trouble is of bacterial origin. If the latter, it is an odor from some outside source and can probably be traced to the stable or milk room. At all events clean everything thoroughly. If the cause is bacteriological, that is, there is an undesirable ferment present in the milk and the cleaning does not remove it, go to some one who has milk that is known to be all right. Get a quantity after it has become sour, bring it home and put a little into all the pails, vats, strainers, churn, etc. In fact, wash them in this sour milk, leaving some in to act as a starter to correct the bad fermentation when more milk is introduced. The most troublesome ferments may be got rid of by such a course, Bad ferments betoken uncleanly work. By far the best of all remedies is prevention, and prevention is obtained by cleanliness.

COW PEAS FOR SEED.

Before harvesting let the pods of the peas get fairly dry, but do not allow them to stand until shattering will result. Of course all will not ripen evenly. Some pods will bedry before others are fully formed. Judgment must be used as to the exact time of cutting. Peas do not shatter very readily, so it is best to let them get pretty thoroughly ripened. Cut with a mower, rake up and pile in small cocks until the vines have dried. If the weather is not rainy or damp they will dry out completely. But it is best to haul to some open shed or the barn and spread out on the floor or racks until threshing time. If there is any tendency to mold, turn over occasionally. With dry air there will be little difficulty in getting them thoroughly dried.

If a bean thresher is owned in the neighborhood, run the peas through this and they will come out cleaned and ready for storing. The straw will probably be so wooly that stock will not eat it readily, but put it somewhere in the feed lot so that the animals may pick it at will. If no regular bean thresher is available, an ordinary wheat thresher can be used by taking out about half the concave, then properly arranging the screens. If a barn floor is available, the peas can be tramped out with horses and cleaned with a fanning mill. This, of course, is a somewhat tedious process, but where only a few bushels are wanted for seed it answers very well.

Store the peas in a dry place, putting in sacks or bins. If there is any danger from the pea or bean weevil, put into a tight bin, or better, a tight box and place an open vessel containing carbon bisulphide on the top. The bisulphide being heavier than the air, will settle down through the peas, effectually destroying all insect life.—New England Homestead.

HARVESTING OATS ON A SMALL SCALE.

I like to cut oats before they are fairly ripe. If harvested when the kernels are just beginning to harden, the straw will be almost as good to feed as hay and the grain will be bright and rich, says F. L. Vincent, of New York.

I usually let my oats lie in the swath for a day or two, until well dried out. Then they are raked, bound and set up in shocks of ten bundles. There is room for a great deal of care in this part of the work. Grain carelessly put up will in stormy weather become wet easily. My way is to set up eight bundles "two and two." Then I take two bundles and standing them on the butt end, split them by pulling the heads down toward the ground until half the bundle has been treated in that way. Then I turn the handles over the top of the shock, one on one end, and one on the other, butts together. These form a cap which will, after fairly settled, greatly protect the shock from injury by storm. Some hold the bundles against their bodies while preparing them for caps, and others bind part of their bundles with the band nearest to the butt, and use these for caps. No doubt they do make better caps. The Dutch cap is made by setting the bundles in a round shock, and opening one large bundle so that it will stand with the butt upward, covering the entire top of the shock. This is a good way to put up grain.

After the grain has stood for a week or two, depending upon the weather, it will do to go in. If the shocks seem damp, it may be necessary to set them apart for a few hours in the sunshine.

Of course, if one has a large crop, and uses a reaper and binder, it may be necessary to let the grain stand a little longer before cutting, but even then it may be done before the crop is dead ripe. It will not shell then, the grain will be much finer, and the straw a great deal nicer. Oat straw is coming to be valued much more highly than formerly. It used to be common to see great stacks of straw rotting or burning down in the field or near the barn. We have learned that straw has a good market value, and that we may add many dollars to our receipts for the year by cutting oats early and properly caring for them.

PREPARE EARLY FOR DROUTH.

Almost every season, no matter how abundant the supply of moisture in the early months, there comes a period of drouth in July, August or early September which shortens many crops, taking away all the profit. The effect is usually more noticeable if the drouth follows a spring and summer marked by excessive precipitation, for the ground has been packed by the heavy beating of the rain and the chances are that in the anxiety to get to work in the spring, the fields have been plowed and harrowed while wet. Such land is in poor condition to withstand dry weather later in the season unless very judiciously handled. If the rain should continue throughout the season, of course there will be little need of special treatment, but this condition of affairs seldom exists.

The best possible preparation for drouth is to plow the ground to a good depth, thoroughly pulverize the seedbed, compact it and then with a light harrow loosen the upper two or three inches of soil.

For small grain crops as well as newly seeded grass fields, this is about all that can be done. In other words, the drouth has to be prepared for entirely before seeding with these crops. But not so with corn. The method of culture has much to do with the ability of the crop to withstand drouth. Cultivate as little and as shallow as possible consistent with the keeping down of weeds and preservation of a dust mulch. It is a common error to cultivate deeply the first time, but if the corn has attained a height of four or five inches, roots a foot or more long will have been formed and many of these will be broken by the cultivator shovels if they are run deep the first time. The best way for the grower to convince himself of this is to trace out the root systems of corn plants at different ages. It will be an object lesson and do more to prove the necessity of shallow culture than hours of scientific explanation.

Cultivate the corn as often as the surface becomes compact. This may seem unnecessary at times, but determinations of soil moisture in fields stirred frequently and those given ordinary cultivation show that the frequent stirring conserves water much the best and the crop yields are correspondingly greater. After the crop is "laid by" a heavy beating rain will frequently form a hard crust, to the great detriment of the corn plants. If this crust can be broken up the increased yield will more than pay for the labor. This work can only be accomplished by using some implement that one horse can draw, so that the rows of tall corn will not be injured. One section of a spring toothed harrow answers very well. There are several single cultivators on the market which do the work very nicely. Where corn is raised on a large scale, this loosening the surface soil after the crop is too large for the cultivator is seldom practiced, but it pays, and in neglecting this one of the great leaks on the farm remains unstopped.

With small fruits and orchards the cultivator or weeder, the latter consisting of a beam to which is fastened a large number of springy, heavy wire teeth, must be kept going from spring until fall, at least until the fruit has been gathered. Blackberries and raspberries are especially susceptible to drouth and require particular attention. Young orchids and nursery stock thrive best when given such treatment, and the same is true of currants and gooseberries.

Gardens flourish under the same treatment. As a rule, garden soils are in very high tilth and do not suffer so much from lack of careful culture in dry weather. Where the soil is very loose and friable it may be necessary to compact it, then loosen up the surface to prevent evaporation. A constant stirring will prove beneficial to those garden crops which grow through the late summer months.

TALES ABOUT TABBY.

In Naples cats are kept in the many churches to catch the mice that infest them. They are supported by the authorities, and they may be often seen during the services sometimes walking sedately before the altar during mass or purring at the feet of the worshippers.

A cat was brought to Shelbyville, Ind., some months ago from Topeka, Kan., but becoming dissatisfied with its new location went back to his old home, performing the journey on foot, a distance of 600 miles.

Some time ago a learned professor made the important announcement that cats possess a distinct language which he declared is much like that of the Chinese, being "musical, mellifluous, and pleasing to the senses." He claimed to have discovered sixty primitive words in the cat language, and spent most of his nights in the back yard looking for more.

The cats on the Isle of Man have no tails. This singular circumstance is accounted for by a tradition which says that a cat while going on an errand of mercy had its caudal appendage seized by the devil, who pulled that member off close to the body. Since that time Manx cats have been tailless.

Solomon is said to have had a cat which he taught to hold a candle so that he could read at night. One evening while thus engaged an attendant entered with some mice, which he liberated in the room. When the cat saw them she gave chase, candle in hand, but, finding she was very much handicapped, she threw the light on the floor, leaving the wise man in darkness, while she proceeded to the extermination of the rodents.

In Lorraine, if parents wish to discourage the addresses of a young man to their daughter, they send him a kitten. But sometimes love laughs at kittens as well as locksmiths.

According to Australian mythology, the moon was formerly a cat, who fell in love with another man's wife, was discovered and beaten by the injured husband, and ran away and has been wandering ever since.—Chicago Tribune.

In Boys' Reformatory Institutions.

I visited several of the reformatory institutions to see what was being done for the younger boys in regard to manual training. I found very little systematic instruction. The principal occupation was caning chairs, knitting stocking by machinery and other purely mechanical work. In none of the schools was there systematic instruction in manual training as it is now carried on in educational institutions. In fact, there were so many young boys who could not be kept busy at machine work that a large part of the time which might have been usefully employed was spent in idleness. During these hours the boys found occupations on their own account for their hands to do to a limited extent.

In one institution the boys had taken from their hatbands the broad steel wires which kept them in shape, broken them into pieces from three to six inches in length, ground these upon the door-steps or walls of the buildings and usen them as knives to whittle such bits of wood as they could pick up about the yard or secure from the janitors when they made the fires. They made a handle by winding on the ravelings of stockings or binding two bits of wood on either side. Little boats, paper knives and household furniture were rudely shaped by these crude instruments. Some of the boys were put there for wrecking trains, for burglary, etc., and their tendencies were sometimes expressed in the things they tried to make, for instance, pistols, small knives and weapons such as boys might use in Indian raids, etc. —Altruist Interchan

Paul Revere's Weathtrcock.

You remember, of course, all about Paul Revere and his wonderful ride—

"Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere."

Well, some workmen have just been taking down a funny old weathercock from the steeple of an ancient Methodist church in Watertown, Mass. It was over two feet high, with a pewter body and a copper tail, and tradition says that it was made by Paul Revere when he was a young man. It will be preserved by the historical society of the town, and if you ever make a visit there you may pay your respects to Paul Revere's weathercock.

Some people owe their good reputations to the loyalty of their friends.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

He Discusses From a Moral and Religious Standpoint the Welfare of All the Towns and Cities of Our Country—Points the Way to Municipal Purity.

TEXT: "O, thou that art situate at the entry of the sea."—Ezekiel xxvii., 3.

This is a part of an impassioned apostrophe to the city of Tyre. It was a beautiful city—a majestic city. At the east end of the Mediterranean it sat, with one hand beckoning the inland trade and with the other the commerce of foreign nations. It swung a monstrous boom across its harbor to shut out foreign enemies, and then swung back that boom to let in its friends. The air of the desert was fragrant with the spices brought by caravans to her fairs, and all seas were cleft into foam by the keels of her laden merchantmen. Her markets were rich with horses and mules and camels from Togarmah, with upholstery and ebony and ivory from Dedan, with emeralds and agate and coral from Syria, with wine from Helbon, with finest needlework from Ashur and Chilmad. Talk about the splendid staterooms of your Cunard and Inman and White Star lines of international steamers—why, the benches of the staterooms in those Tyrian ships were all ivory, and instead of our coarse canvas on the masts of the shipping they had the finest linen, quilted together and inwrought with embroideries almost miraculous for beauty. Its columns overshadowed all nations. Distant empires felt its heartbeat. Majestic city, "situate at the entry of the sea."

But where now is the gleam of her towers, the roar of her chariots, the masts of her shipping? Let the fishermen who dry their nets on the place where she once stood; let the sea that rushes upon the barrenness where she once challenged the admiration of all nations; let the barbarians who build their huts on the place where her palaces glittered, answer the question. Blotted out forever! She forgot God, and God forgot her. And while our modern cities admire her glory, let them take warning at her awful doom.

Cain was the founder of the first city, and I suppose it took after him in morals. It is a long while before a city can get over the character of those who founded it. Where they are criminal exiles, the filth, and the prisons, and the debauchery are the shadows of such founders. New York will not for 200 or 300 years escape from the good influences of its founders, the pious settlers whose prayers went up from the very streets where now banks discount and brokers shave, and companies declare dividends, and smugglers swear custom house lies, and above the roar of the drays and the crack of the auctioneers' mallets is heard the ascription, "We worship thee, O thou almighty dollar." The church that once stood on Wall street still throws its blessing over all the scene of traffic and upon the ships that fold their white wings in the harbor. Originally men gathered in cities from necessity. It was to escape the incendiary's torch or the assassin's dagger. Only the very poor lived in the country, those who had nothing that could be stolen, or vagabonds who wanted to be near their place of business, but since civilization and religion have made it safe for men to live almost anywhere men congregate in cities because of the opportunity for rapid gain. Cities are not necessarily evils, as has sometimes been argued. They have been the birthplace of civilization. In them popular liberty has lifted up its voice. Witness Genoa and Pisa and Venice. The entrance of the representatives of the cities in the legislatures of Europe was the death blow to feudal kingdoms. Cities are the patronizers of art and literature—architecture pointing to its British Museum in London, its Royal Library in Paris, its Vatican in Rome. Cities hold the world's scepter. Africa was Carthage, Greece was Athens, England is London, France is Paris, Italy is Rome, and the cities in which God has cast our lot will yet decide the destiny of the American people.

At this season of the year I have thought it might be useful to talk a little while about the moral responsibility resting upon the office bearers in all our cities, a theme as appropriate to those who are governed as to the governors. The moral character of those who rule a city has much to do with the character of the city itself. Men, women and children are all interested in national politics. When the great Presidential election comes, every patriot wants to be found at the ballot box. We are all interested in the discussion of national finance, national debt, and we read the laws of Congress, and we are wondering who will sit next in the Presidential chair. Now, that may be all very well—is very well, but it is high time that we took some of the attention which we have been devoting to national affairs and brought it to the study of municipal government. This, it seems to me now, is the chief point to be taken. Make the cities right, and the nation will be right. I have noticed that according to their opportunities there has already been more corruption in municipal governments in this country than in the State and national legislatures. Now, is there no hope? With the mightest agent in our land, the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, shall not all our cities be reformed and purified and redeemed? I believe the day will come. I am in full sympathy with those who are opposed to carrying politics into religion, but our cities will never be reformed and purified until we carry religion into politics. I look over our cities and I see that all great interests are to be affected in the future, as they have been affected in the past, by the character of those who in the different departments rule over us, and I propose to classify some of these interests.

In the first place, I remark commercial ethics are always affected by the moral or immoral character of those who have municipal supremacy. Officials that wink at fraud, and that have neither censure nor arraignment for glittering dishonesties, always weaken the pulse of commercial honor. Every shop, every store, every bazaar, every factory in the cities feels the moral character of the city hall. If in any city there be a dishonest mayoralty or an unprincipled common council or a court susceptible to bribes, in that city there will be unlimited license for all kinds of trickery and sin, while, on the other hand, if officials are faithful to their oath of office, if the laws are promptly executed, if there is vigilance in regard to the outbranchings of crime, there is the highest protection for all bargain making.

A merchant may stand in his store and say: "Now, I'll have nothing to do with city politics. I will not soil my hands with the slush." Nevertheless the most insignificant trial in the police court will affect that merchant directly or indirectly. What style of clerk issues the writ; what style of constable makes the arrest; what style of attorney issues the plea; what style of judge charges the jury; what style of sheriff executes the sentence—these are questions that strike your counting rooms to the center. You may not throw it off. In the city of New York Christian merchants for a great while said, "We'll have nothing to do with the management of public affairs," and they allowed everything to go at loose ends until there rolled up in that city a debt of nearly $120,000,000. The municipal government became a hissing and a by-word in the whole earth, and then the Christian merchants saw their folly, and they went and took possession of the ballot boxes. I wish all commercial men to understand that they are not independent of the moral character of the men who rule over them, but must be thoroughly, mightily affected by them.

So also of the educational interests of a city. Do you know that there are in this country about 70,000 common schools, and that there are over 8,000,000 pupils, and that the majority of those schools and the majority of those pupils are in our cities? Now, this great multitude of children will be affected by the intelligence or ignorance, the virtue or the vice, of boards of education and boards of control. There are cities where educational affairs are settled in the low caucus in the abandoned parts of the cities by men full of ignorance and rum. It ought not to be so, but in many cities it is so. I hear the tramp of coming generations. What that great multitude of youth shall be for this world and the next will be affected very much by the character of your public schools. You had better multiply the moral and religious influences about the common schools rather than subtract from them. Instead of driving the Bible out you had better drive the Bible farther in. May God defend our glorious common school system and send into rout and confusion all its sworn enemies!

I have also to say that the character of officials in a city affects the domestic circle. In a city where grogshops have their own way, and gambling hells are not interfered with, and for fear of losing political influence officials close their eyes to festering abominations—in all those cities the home interests need to make imploration. The family circles of the city must inevitably be affected by the moral character or immoral character of those who rule over them.

I will go further and say that the religious interests of a city are thus affected. The church to-day has to contend with evils that the civil law ought to smite, and while I would not have the civil government in any wise relax its energy in the arrest and punishment of crime I would have a thousandfold more energy put forth in the drying up of the fountains of iniquity. The church of God asks no pecuniary aid from political power, but does ask that in addition to all the evils we must necessarily contend against we shall not have to fight also municipal negligence. Oh, that in all our cities Christian people would rise up, and that they would put their hand on the helm before piratical demagogues have swamped the ship! Instead of giving so much time to national politics give some of your attention to municipal government.

I demand that the Christian people who have been standing aloof from public affairs come back, and in the might of God try to save our cities. If things are or have been bad, it is because good people have let them be bad. That Christian man who merely goes to the polls and casts his vote does not do his duty. It is not the ballot box that decides the election; it is the political caucus, and if at the primary meetings of the two political parties unfit and bad men are nominated then the ballot box has nothing to do save to take its choice between two thieves. In our churches, by reformatory organization, in every way let us try to tone up the moral sentiment in these cities. The rulers are those whom the people choose, and depend upon it that in all the cities, as long as pure hearted men stand aloof from politics because they despise hot partisanship, just so long in many of our cities will rum make the nominations, and rum control the ballot box, and rum inaugurate the officials.

I take a step further in this subject, and I ask all those who believe in the omnipotence of prayer, day by day, and every day, present your city officials before God for a blessing. If you live in a city presided over by a mayor, pray for him. The chief magistrate of a city is in a position of great responsibility. Many of the kings and queens and emperors of other days had no such dominion. With the scratch of a pen he may advance a beneficent institution or balk a railway confiscation. By appointments he may bless or curse every hearthstone in the city. If in the Episcopal churches, by the authority of the litany, and in our nonepiscopate churches, we every Sabbath pray for the President of the United States, why not, then, be just as hearty in our supplications for the chief magistrates of cities, for their guidance, for their health, for their present and their everlasting morality?

But go further and pray for your common council if your city has a common council. They hold in their hands a power splendid for good or terrible for evil. They have many temptations. In many of the cities whole boards of common councilmen have gone down in the maelstrom of political corruption. They could not stand the power of the bribe. Corruption came in and sat beside them and sat behind them and sat before them. They recklessly voted away the hard-earned moneys of the people. They were bought out, body, mind and soul, so that at the end of their term of office they had not enough of moral remains left to make a decent funeral. They went into office with the huzza of the multitude. They came out with the anathema of all decent people. There is not one man out of a hundred that can endure the temptations of the common councilmen in our great cities. If a man in that position have the courage of a Cromwell, and the independence of an Andrew Jackson, and the public spiritedness of a John Frederick Oberlin, and the piety of an Edward Payson, he will have no surplus to throw away. Pray for these men. Every man likes to be prayed for. Do you know how Dr. Norman McLeod became the queen's chaplain? It was by a warm hearted prayer in the Scotch kirk in behalf of the royal family one Sabbath when the queen and her son were present incognito.

Yes, go further, my friends, and pray for your police—their perils and temptations, best known to themselves. They hold the order and peace of your cities in their grasp. But for their intervention you would not be safe for an hour. They must face the storm. They must rush in where it seems to them almost instant death. They must put the hand of arrest on the armed maniac and corner the murderer. They must refuse large rewards for withdrawing complaints. They must unravel intricate plots and trace dark labyrinths of crime and develop suspicions into certainties. They must be cool while others are frantic. They must be vigilant while others are somnolent, impersonating the very villainy they want to seize. In the police forces of our great cities are to-day men of as thorough character as that of the old detective of New York addressed to whom there came letters from London asking for help ten years after he was dead—letters addressed to "Jacob Hayes, High Constable of New York." Your police need your appreciation, your sympathy, your gratitude, and, above all, your prayers. Yea, I want you to go further and pray every day for prison inspectors and jailkeepers—work awful and beneficent. Rough men, cruel men, impatient men, are not fit for those places. They have under their care men who were once as good as you, but they got tripped up. Bad company, or strong drink, or strange conjunction of circumstances flung them headlong. Go down that prison corridor and ask them how they got in, and about their families and what their early prospects in life were, and you will find that they are very much like yourself, except in this, that God kept you, while He did not restrain them. Just one false step made the difference between them and you. They want more than prison bars, more than jail fare, more than handcuffs and hopples, more than a vermin covered couch, to reform them. Pray God day by day that the men who have these unfortunates in charge may be merciful, Christianly strategic, and the means of reformation and rescue.

Some years ago a city pastor in New York was called to the city prison to attend a funeral. A young woman had committed a crime and was incarcerated, and her mother came to visit her, and died on the visit. The mother, having no home, was buried from her daughter's prison cell. After the service was over the imprisoned daughter came up to the minister of Christ and said, "Wouldn't you like to see my poor mother?" And while they stood at the coffin the minister of Christ said to that imprisoned soul, "Don't you feel to-day, in the presence of your mother's dead body, as if you ought to make a vow before God that you will do differently and live a better life?" She stood for a few moments, and then the tears rolled down her cheeks, and she pulled from her right hand the worn out glove that she had put on in honor of the obsequies and, having bared her right hand, she put it upon the chill brow of her dead mother, and said: "By the help of God I swear I will do differently! God help me!" And she kept her vow. And years after, when she was told of the incident, she said: "When that minister of the gospel said, 'God bless you and help you to keep the vow that you have made,' I cried out, and said: 'You bless me! Do you bless me? Why, that's the first kind word I've heard in ten years,' and it thrilled through my soul, and it was the means of my reformation, and ever since, by the grace of God, I've tried to live a Christian life." Oh, yes, there are many amid the criminal classes that may be reformed: Pray for the men who have these unfortunates in charge, and who knows that when you are leaving the world you may hear the voice of Christ dropping to your dying pillow, saying, "I was sick and in prison, and you visited me." Yea, I take the suggestion of the Apostle Paul and ask you to pray for all who are in authority, that we may lead quiet and peaceful lives in godliness and honesty.

My word now is to all who may come to hold any public position of trust in any city. You are God's representatives. God, the King and Ruler and Judge, sets you in His place. Oh, be faithful in the discharge of all your duties, so that when all our cities are in ashes and the world itself is a red scroll of flame you may be in the mercy and grace of Christ rewarded for your faithfulness. It was that feeling which gave such eminent qualifications for office to Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, and to Judge McLean, of Ohio, and to Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney-General of New York, and to George Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts, and to Theodore Frelinghuysen, Senator of the United States, and to William Wilberforce, member of the British Parliament. You may make the rewards of eternity the emoluments of your office. What care you for adverse political criticism if you have God on your side? The one or the two or the three years of your public trust will pass away, and all the years of your earthly service, and then the tribunal will be lifted, before which you and I must appear. May God make you so faithful now that the last scene shall be to you exhilaration and rapture. I wish now to exhort all good people, whether they are the governors or the governed, to make one grand effort for the salvation, the purification, the redemption of our American cities. Do you not know that there are multitudes going down to ruin, temporal and eternal, dropping quicker than words drop from my lips? Grogshops swallow them up. Gambling hells devour them. Houses of shame are damning them. Oh, let us toil and pray and preach and vote until all these wrongs are righted! What we do we must do quickly. With our rulers, and on the same platforms, we must at first come before the throne of God to answer for what we have done for the bettering of our great towns. Alas, if on that day it be found that your hand has been idle and my pulpit has been silent! Oh, ye who are pure and honest and Christian, go to work and help to make the cities pure and honest and Christian!

Lest it may have been thought that I am addressing only what are called the better classes my final word is to some dissolute soul to whom these words may come: Though you may be covered with all crimes, though you may be smitten with all leprosies, though you may have gone through the whole catalogue of iniquity, and may not have been in church for twenty years, you may have your nature entirely reconstructed, and upon your brow, hot with infamous practices and besweated with exhausting indulgences, God will place the flashing coronet of a Saviour's forgiveness. "Oh, no," you say, "if you knew who I am and where I came from you wouldn't say that to me. I don't believe the gospel you are preaching speaks of my case." Yes, it does, my brother. And then, when you tell me that, I think of what St. Teresa said when reduced to utter destitution. Having only two pieces of money left, she jingled the two pieces of money in her hand and said, "St. Teresa and two pieces of money are nothing, but St. Teresa and two pieces of money and God are all things." And I tell you now that while a sin and a sinner are nothing, a sin and a sinner and an all-forgiving and all-compassionate God are everything.

Who is that I see coming? I know his step. I know his rags. Who is it? A prodigal. Come, people of God, let us go out and meet him. Get the best robe you can find in all the wardrobe. Let the angels of God fill their chalices and drink to his eternal rescue. Come, people of God, let us go out to meet him. The prodigal is coming home. The dead is alive again and the lost is found.

Pleased with the news, the saints below
In songs their tongues employ;
Beyond the skies the tidings go,
And heaven is filled with joy.

Nor angels can their joy contain,
But kindle with new fire;
"The sinner lost is found," they sing,
And strike the sounding lyre.

The Sick Bootblack.

The rich men who build hospitals are not the only benevolent ones. The New York shoeblack of whom Dr. Talmage tells this story, showed a spirit of sweet unselfishness:

"A reporter sat down on one of the city hall benches and whistled to one of the shiners. The boy came up to his work provokingly slow, and had just begun when a larger boy shoved him aside and began the work, and the reporter reproved him as being a bully, and the boy replied: 'Oh, that's all right. I am going to do it for 'im. You see, he's been sick in the hospital more'n a month; so us boys turn in and give 'im a lift.'

"'Do all the boys help him?' asked the reporter.

"'Yes, sir; when they ain't got no job themselves and Jim gets one, they turn in and help 'im; for he ain't strong yet, you see.'

"'How much percentage does he give you?' asked the reporter.

"The boy smiled: 'I don't keep none of it. I ain't no such sneak as that. All the boys give up what they get on his job. I'd like to catch any feller sneaking on a sick boy, I would.'

"The reporter gave him a twenty-five cent piece, and said, 'You keep ten cents for yourself, and give the rest to Jim.'

"'Can't do it, sir; it's his customer. Here, Jim.'"

The First Railroad in America.

Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer, in 1826, projected the first railroad in the United States. It was built for the purpose of carrying granite from the quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the nearest tidewater. Its length was four miles, including branches, and its first cost $50,000. The sleepers were of stone and were laid across the track eight feet apart. Upon rails of wood, six inches thick, wrought-iron plates, three inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, were spiked. At the crossings stone rails were used, and as the wooden rails became unserviceable they were replaced by others of stone.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Gila Monsters Venomous.

Professor John Van Denburg delivered an interesting lecture at the Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, recently, upon the Gila monster. He says:

"It has become a common supposition for years," said the lecturer, "that the bite of a Gila monster was as poisonous as that of a rattlesnake, but many of the scientists denied this. Numerous eminent scientific men stated that from actual experience they had demonstrated that the bite was harmless. One of these (Dr. Schufert) had himself been bitten by one of the reptiles, and, besides the pain occasioned by the ordinary bite of an animal, no ill results followed."

The lecturer then stated, says the San Francisco Call, that he had demonstrated that the saliva of the Gila monster was poisonous. Its bite would in almost every case cause death, if the teeth of the lower jaw penetrated the skin. It was the upper jaw of the reptile which sank into the flesh of Dr. Schufert, and as the secretion of the glands of the upper jaw was harmless, the doctor lived.

The speaker said that he had injected the saliva of both the upper and lower glands into pigeons, and in every case where that from the lower jaw was injected the victim had died in a short time. He showed why so many animals which are bitten by the poisonous reptile live. The ducts which leads from the glands to the mouth open between the lower lip and the gum. For the saliva to enter a wound it must be forced up from the lip to the teeth, and thence into the wound. Thus it is hard for the poisonous fluid to reach the blood, even if the victim is bitten by the lower teeth.

Electricity in Ship Yards.

The extensive adoption of electric power in shipyards is only a question of time, for already many of the most progressive shipbuilding concerns in this country and Europe have realized the great advantages offered by electric power, owing to the portability of the apparatus, which can be used in any position and for many purposes without rigid mechanical connections. Among the newest applications in this direction, says the Philadelphia Record, are electrically driven capstans and electric lifts. It is a great convenience in a shipyard to have a large number of electrically driven capstans, which can be started at any moment by shutting a switch. By means of these capstans hand cars, on which material is placed, are hauled in any desired direction by the distribution of snatch blocks over the whole area. By means of the same capstans the plates and angles are also lifted into their places. The electric capstan has proved one of the most useful applications of electric transmission of power. In shipyards there is very little slope, so that the keels are laid at a great height from the ground. For instance, if the molded depth of a vessel is thirty feet the height of the keel at the forward end will probably be fifty feet. Formerly a high stairway was used, and in this way much valuable time was consumed, but the most progressive yards have adopted electric hoists to transport men and materials to the upper decks.

The X-Ray Applied to Hens.

When a hen will not lay, of what use is she except as a "broiler?" But how can you pick out from a flock the hen that does not lay, but consumes food as well as the others? Rudolph Spreckles, of California, son of the sugar king, owns a great poultry farm, and his method is thus described by the Youth's Companion:

"He has 10,000 hens; and since the proportion of sterile or non-egg-bearing hens is one to five, it recently occurred to him that he was supporting not less than 2,000 in idleness and luxury. Mr. Spreckels thereupon argued that if the Roentjen ray could locate stray buttons and vagrant fishbones in the human anatomy, it should serve to make a hen give up her secrets. Two scientific experts were called in and they experimented on a dozen chickens. Of these eight were found to contain eggs. The other four were barren. A post mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis. Then an X-ray plant was established at the ranch, and at last accounts the 10,000 hens were being revealed in their true characters at the rate of 30 an hour. There is a glut in the dressed poultry market of San Francisco, and Mr. Spreckels' bill for corn meal is much smaller than it was."

Tests in Fuel Consumption.

A greater variation in locomotive fuel consumption results from a variation in the number of cars per train than from a variation in the weight of the train, the number of cars being constant, according to experiments conducted by S. P. Bush, superintendent of motive power, Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. The experiments noted consisted in taking a large number of observations on trains running between Chicago, Ill., and Logansport, Ind., 115 miles, (1) on trains of equal weight but a varying number of cars, (2) on trains of an equal number of cars, but varying weight. In the first case, that is with a constant weight and a variable number of cars, the records show that the fuel consumption increases very uniformly as the number of cars in the train increased. In the second case, the records give rather irregular results in individual cases, but show quite clearly that with a given number of cars in the train very little variation in fuel consumption results, whether these cars be lightly or heavily loaded. For example, in one train of thirty-two cars the increase in fuel consumption was only about 400 pounds between a weight of 750 tons and a weight of 1,050 tons.

Are We a Nation of Swearers?

In a recent sermon on swearing Rev. F. M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, New York, says:

"There is no vice more prevalent than that of profane swearing. It is especially marked in this country. The men swear, the women swear, and children with the lisp hardly out of their speech swear. I suppose the name of Christ is not spoken so often in prayer as in blasphemy.

"Some of our brethren believe that judicial oaths are included in Christ's prohibition. It may at least be said that such oaths are administered far too often and far too lightly. Enough lies are told in any custom house to sink the place. What strange verdicts juries render; but they are under oath. What singular charges judges sometimes make, although they are under oath. How hurriedly vicious railroad enterprises are put through boards of aldermen and legislatures, and yet all our legislators are under oath.

"God forbade only taking His name in vain, but Christ condemns all oaths. That includes all common oaths, such as 'My heavens,' 'Great Scott' and the like, to say nothing of the coward's oaths, such as 'Darn it,' when one means 'Damn it,' and 'Gosh,' when one means 'God.'"

WEENS, GA.

"Having obtained a box of TETTERINE of Hunter & Wright, of Louisville, Ga., which I used on a case of itching piles of five years' standing. I spent $50 for different kinds of remedies and the skill of doctors, all for no good, until I got the TETTERINE. I am now well. Accept thanks." Yours, W. R. KING.

By mail for 50c. in stamps by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

He who tells the truth is turned out of nine cities.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A faithful friend is better than one's own relation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

He who goes often to a friend sees a sour face.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He who spits at the wind spits at his own face.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 353 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

A true word is more bitter than poison.

The Bicycle Sensation

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

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Poisonous matter, instead of being thrown out, is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it causes congestion and that awful, dull, throbbing, sickening pain.

Cascarets REMOVE THE CAUSE BY STIMULATING THE LIVER,

Making the poison move on and out, and purifying the blood. The effect is ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.

LADIES whose sensitive organism is especially prone to sick headaches, DO NOT SUFFER, for you can, by the use of CASCARETS, be Relieved Like Magic.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 1

WE have been favored all around with good crops; providence has done its share to bring on prosperity, now let McKinley do his share.

OHIO is excited over a reported volcano in that state. It's only a rejoicing of a mountain in ratification of the nomination of Chapman for governor.

IT would be in order now for Gov. Hastings to issue a Proclamation of Thanksgiving for the adjournment of the Legislature, the worst in the history of our state.

The Turk is bound to keep Thessaly as a conquered province. The powers protested, but in vain. Had they sustained Greece in the outstart the Turk would have been halted.

IT seems as though a merry war is about to break out among the manufacturers of bicycles. The result will be a still greater increase in the number of votaries of the wheel. The first cost of a $100 bicycle is $30.31.

THE Washington Post intimates that the legislature of this state adjourned because there wasn't anything more to steal, and, the Reporter will add, because there were no more investigating committees to enable them to steal rail road fares.

THE farmer has been blessed with bountiful crops this year thank Providence. If congress and legislatures would show one-twentieth of the concern to the great agricultural interest of this country that it deserves, the farmer would be a more prosperous man.

THE promised "prosperity" under McKinley is of so extra a quality, that congress has concluded to give it a cap-sheaf of 5 and 2 cent stamps upon certain instruments in writing—a revival of the odious stamp act to raise money to cover extravagance.

THE "Patriot" having printed the names of the half dozen legislators refusing to steal railroad fares, we suggest that our spirited contemporary now print the names of the score or more of members who stole railroad fa[illegible] so that the press of the state can pa[illegible]ound the names also.

THE legislature has adjourned with a record far worse than any bad legislature before it. For the farmer it did not do a thing, and it has been a most infamous robber of the general taxpayer. Our legislation would be equally as well done in the state penitentiary. The expense of a legislature might be saved by letting the gentlemen in stripes do the business.

There is great uneasiness felt all over the country on account of the threatened miners strike in the entire bituminous coal field. In many districts the miners have already quit work and the others intend to do likewise. The strike will be the greatest in the history of the country. Efforts are being made to stop the trouble by arbitration, with no certain prospect of success at this hour.

Gov. Hastings and Senator Quay are not as thick as thieves, and the fierce fight of two years ago may be repeated in 1899, when both will be candidates for Senator. The harmony in the G. O. P. is not half as thick as apple-butter on the little boy's bread. The people have good reason to fall out with both these worthies for a disregard of their dearest interests and because bossism has disgraced and bankrupted the state.

KANSAS was short of harvest hands. Throughout the rural districts on Sunday two weeks ago religious services were practically abandoned in deference to the wish of the farmers, who desired to save their already ripened wheat crop. Harvesters were running in thousands of fields all day, and on account of the scarcity of help hundreds of women have taken their places on the harvesters to help save the crop.

Years ago in our county women were a regular help in the hay and harvest fields and made their hand equally with the men at all kinds of farm work. The introduction of machinery has relieved the women of all such labor.

To curb the trusts and monopolies and give the farmers a show, was freely promised as a part of the work of congress and the legislatrue—farmers bit and helped elect the congress and the legislature. The big promises were made to gull. The trusts were helped, the corporations taken care of and the millionaires given a new lease to increase their piles. The farmers—well, they didn't get anything worth a cent. How do the deceived agriculturists like it? Will they allow themselves to be deceived again? Instead of taking the farmer in on the first floor as he deserved, and was promised, he was kicked from the premises.

Will Hold Their Wheat

Kentucky wheat growers met in Lexington a few days ago to take steps toward withholding their present crop of wheat from the market until the higher prices which they expect to become a certainty. Millers down there are paying 62 cents for new wheat today, and the farmers think the price will be at least 75 in less than a month.

Why don't farmers throughout the country organize for the control of their wheat crop, instead of permitting the Chicago grain gamblers doing it and pocketing millions of dollars that rightfully belong to the farmer. The farmers could bust the wheat gamblers instead of these sharks skinning the wheat growers. The trouble is too many of the pretended leaders of the farmers are buzzing after offices and don't touch upon the real work. With proper organization and unselfish and intelligent leaders, the farmers can surely control their own great product and get the benefits that go to gamblers. Let the fight be made against the cold-blooded grain speculators, instead of running into politics and the hunt after office. Here is where farmers can take the bull by the horns and accomplish that good for themselves which they so richly deserve—control your own products in the market.

SIXTEEN YEARS THE LIMIT.

The Governor Signs Amended Compulsory Education Act and Others.

Governor Hastings this week signed the following bills:

Extending the fire escape law to buildings used in whole or in part for offices not of fireproof construction.

Requiring a license to be taken out by transient practitioners who practice medicine gratuitous or advertise, as well as those who practice for a valuable consideration.

Increasing the pelalty for fraudulent and illegal voting, and aiding and abetting the same.

Requiring notification to be given before street impravements are made in boroughs.

Relating to devises and legacies and prexenting the lapse thereof.

Amending the compulsary education act increasing the age within which children may be subject to its provisions to 16 years, etc.

Married at Montgomery.

On Wednesday evening, June 30th, Miss Mary Grace Doyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Doyle, was united in marriage to Prof. George Freer Norton, of Amityville, Long Island. The marriage ceremony was performat the home of the brides parents, at Montgomery, Pa., ed by Rev. James Riley Bergey, of the Salem Reformed church, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives. Among the guests present were Mrs. M. Willow, grandmother of the bride; Mrs. Amanda Spangler and Master John Lobauch, of this place. The bride is an accomplished young lady, and has many friends at this place, where she has made frequent visits. She has been a primary teacher for a number of years, in the Amityville Union school, Prof. Norton, the groom, being principal of the same school.

Farmers Busy.

The last couple weeks have been busy ones with the farmers, with the hay to cut and the wheat crowding hard in second place, the tillers of the soil were compelled to be up early and late to get the work through. The hay crop was good, and the yield of wheat promises to be above the average. With a fair market, the outlook would not be discouraging.

Basket Picnic.

The Racket, Bellefonte, is holding a Basket Picnic for its customers every week day in July in their spacious store room. Reference to their ad in another column will give the reader a slight idea of what is served up to the customers.

Quite an Addition.

Murray's aquarium received quite an addition of trout this week when Simon Harper dumped seven good sized speckled beauties in the glass tank. The aquarium with playing fountain has not lost any of its attractiveness and is greatly admired by all.

Pushing It Along.

W. W. Boob is pushing his additional shops at a lively rate, and already has the main shop completed. With much additional machinery to be placed in operation, he expects to have the enlarged plant running in a few weeks.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

WILSON VS. DINGLEY.

FORMER TARIFF MAKER EXPOSES ABSURDITIES OF THE DINGLEY BILL.

Says It Is "the Most Ultra Protective Tariff Ever Proposed"—Will Encourage Trusts and Discourage American Labor—Makes Some Serious Reflections Upon the McKinley Bill as a Revenue Producer.

Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson is credited with the authorship of the tariff bill now in force. His hands were tied so that he could not make the bill nearly as good as he desired to make it, and the bill as finally passed was not nearly as good as when it first passed the house. It was, however, a great improvement upon the McKinley bill and is a model as compared with the Dingley monstrosity. We quote the following from Mr. Wilson's criticism of the McKinley and Dingley bills in a recent number of the New York Herald:

These bills are so nearly identical in general structure and particular items, excepting as to the sugar schedule, that it may be well to consider the effect of the first bill on the revenue of the country. Both bills are vast and voluminous schemes of class taxation, the production of public revenue being an incident and entirely subordinate to the purpose of taxing all the American people for the benefit of a small part of the people.

The protectionist has but one remedy, which he applies whether the revenue be redundant or deficient. If times are prosperous and more money than is needed pours into the treasury, he increases taxes by a scheme that turns the larger part of their avails into private pockets, and this reduces public revenue. If times are depressed and less money than is needed pours into the treasury, he seizes the pretext of increasing public revenues by adding enormously to the amount of private exaction.

The act of 1890, whatever its other effects, did reduce revenue. From a large surplus it swept us headlong to a deficiency, although it weighted the people with heavier taxes and although another law, passed in July, 1890, turned into the treasury as a part of the general assets to be used for paying expenditures a trust fund of more than $54,000,000 which belonged to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes.

Even before the Harrison administration ended we should have been confronted with a large deficiency but for the use of this trust fund and the further fact that Secretary Foster, by a change of bookkeeping, added to the treasury balance $20,000,000 of token and subsidiary coin not before treated as a treasury asset. With these extraordinary additions, even, we wound up the fiscal year June 30, 1893, with a surplus of only $2,341,674 as against a surplus for the fiscal year June 30, 1890, of over $85,000,000 before the above trust fund and subsidiary coin were touched. And during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, through all of which the McKinley bill was in force, expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of $69,803,260, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the government were $15,952,674 less than in the preceding year.

This statement shows how absurd and groundless is the claim constantly made by the protectionists that recent deficits in revenue are due to the substitution of the existing tariff for the McKinley bill. Nothing is more certain than that if the bill had been in force during the last three years the annual deficit would have been immensely swollen, while the people in a season of depression and hard times would have staggered under much heavier burdens of taxation. Even in this disastrous period, customs duties under the existing law have increased from less than $132,000,000 in 1894, the last year of the McKinley bill, to even $152,000,000 in 1895 and to over $160,000,000 in 1896.

In the sugar schedule alone the balance in favor of the existing law is about $55,000,000. The customs revenue reached nearly $40,000,000, scarcely any of which would have been receivable under the McKinley bill.

That the Dingley bill, present conditions considered, is the most ultra protective tariff ever proposed to be enacted in this country plainly appears from Chairman Dingley's statement that if levied on the importations of the last fiscal year it would have increased the revenue $112,000,000—that is to say, it would have gathered from an importation of $775,724,264 of imported merchandise the enormous sum of $272,000,000, which is nearly $50,000,000 more than any customs revenue ever collected in one year in this country in the past. And to say that its rates will probably check dutiable imports to the extent of reducing the estimate to $70,000,000 is only another way of saying that to that extent such rates are prohibitory.

American consumers are shut in the home market to be preyed upon by combinations and trusts without possibility of relief from outside competition. Such combinations, by joining to keep up prices and to curtail production, wage more merciless war against the employment, the opportunities and the compensation of American labor than any possible competition from abroad could do.

The falling off of importations under the present law dispels the illusion that the American laborer is anywhere deprived of employment by the importation of foreign products. The gratifying increase in our exports of manufactures is equally strong proof that those laws are helping us to enter and command new markets, which means not only larger employment for our artisans, but more home consumers for our farmers.

In the new tariff bill spunk is on the free list. We have our opinion of a man who is compelled to use imported "spunk."—Philadelphia Call.

A bursting reservoir, at Mattewan, N. Y., cost nine lives yesterday.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS URGE MODERATION.

Admit That High Duties and Consequent High Prices Will Restrict the Use of Woolens.

Some of the severest criticisms not only of special duties and clauses, but of the whole accursed protective system, come from the protected manufacturers themselves in their struggle with opposing interests. Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' association, is now and always has been a stanch protectionist. As such he believes that the 70,000,000 consumers of this country are legitimate subjects for plunder and that the manufacturers are the proper persons to enjoy the protection plunder.

The free wool experiment which we have been trying for three years, besides being an object lesson in the way of cheap woolens, has taught the woolen manufacturers that they can make as much or more profit with free wool and moderate protection, which permits people of moderate means to wear real woolen goods, than with high duties on both wool and woolens, which restricts the use of woolens to people in good circumstances. The manufacturers therefore display more than their usual modesty and patriotism in the advice which they are giving to congress. Mr. North is in Washington to voice the manufacturers' patriotism. Here is part of his advice as taken from the Washington correspondence of The Dry Goods Economist:

I am free to say the bill is far from satisfactory to the woolen manufacturers. The chief fault is to be found with the raw wool duties, which are so high that our manufacturers will find themselves sorely embarrassed. It is true the committee has provided compensatory duties which are probably sufficient to offset the duties on raw wool, but the difficulty will be, in my opinion, that the very considerable increase in price which must be made to cover the additional cost of raw material will have the effect of cutting down consumption to an extent that will be disastrous to the manufacturers. I do not contend that the rates on woolen manufactures in the bill are not sufficient to protect us against too severe foreign competition, but the limit of the consumer's purchasing power must control him in buying woolen manufactures, and I fear the rates of the new bill will very materially restrict consumption.

This is practically saying to Dingley, Aldrich and the other servants of the protected manufacturers at Washington:

"Go slow with your high duties and don't try to protect too many. If you let everybody into the protection ring, there will be nobody outside to prey upon and we will have to prey upon each other. Don't make the mistake of taxing raw materials too high. We wouldn't mind it if we could sell our goods and charge the tax over to the consumer. But when the tax is so high that we have to make our prices almost out of sight we have found that we cannot sell so many goods, because the people can't afford to wear clothes—that is, woolen clothes, which are the only ones worth considering because they are the only ones which we manufacture. Our solicitude for the dear American consumer is such that we do not wish to compel him to clothe himself in the

skins of beasts, which are neither fashionable nor healthful. Let us not tax him to death. Let us be reasonable and encourage him to live and to wear clothes. By so doing we can keep our mills running and give employment to American workingmen at American wages, which, after all, is the chief object aimed at by us protected manufacturers."—Byron W. Holt.

The Protectionist Performance.

The following is a part of ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner's criticism of the Dingley bill:

"As it stands the most brilliant part of the pending performance consists in eating the words of the same actors in the Fifty-first congress. The McKinley bill of that date was virtually entitled 'a bill to reduce revenues.' The Dingley bill is specially commended as a revenue getter. The McKinley bill pointed with pride to the poor man's free breakfast table. The Dingley bill puts upon sugar—a single item of the breakfast table—one-third of the total amount of the tariff tax proposed. The items which are supposed to help the farmer are good examples of so setting your trap as to 'cotch 'em a-cumin and a-gwine.' For instance, we have reciprocity in order to give the farmers a market abroad for what it is assumed they cannot prodnce for home consumption unless they are highly protected, as is done by another section of the bill."

Senator Sherman at His Best.

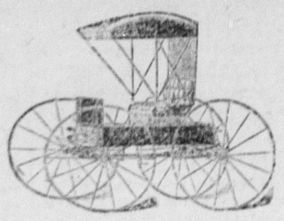
Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption. Every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and population and promotes civilization.—John Sherman in 1868.

The Beef Trust's Tithe.

If congress can advance the price of hides 2 cents a pound in this country, the people will pay several millions a year more than they do now for their boots and shoes, and the money will go into the pockets of the Beef trust.—Hartford Times.

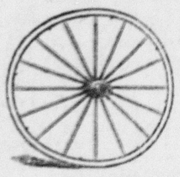
Gov. Hastings wants to succeed Quay in the U. S. Senate. He will, nit.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $15.00



Buggy Wheels with round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

The Sensation of the Year--

A new lot of those $5.00 Suits for Men and Boys.

All Our Stock in Proportion.

The New Sporting and Bicycle Hats at 50c.

Straw Hats by the Car-Load.

Bicycle and Golf Suits, Belts, and Garters for Bicycle Pants.

Montgomery & Co.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

Star Store.

It is not necessary to speak of new and fresh goods arriving every day, for The Star, as you can see for yourself.

The following articles are of the highest quality, and at the prices at which we are selling them just now, they are removed beyond competition, if the quality is considered.

20 in. Wire Netting for screen doors and windows, per yard	11c
Zinc Wash Board, worth double we ask	10c
Large Sheet Iron Rockers, regular price 50c	27c
5 gal. Galvanized Oil Can, filled with best oil	1 00
10 qt Stamped Dish Pan, 15c. 2 for	25c
5 qt. Enameled Preserving Kettle, with lip and handle	25c
9 in. Enameled Pie Plates	8c
M. S. Potts Sad Irons, nickled, per set	75c
Handles for above	8c

Oil Stoves.

We have them now from 75c to $2. Just the thing for hot weather. Don't fail to get one.

One of our customers said, "You must steal these goods." May be we do. At any rate don't forget to get your share. We offer a good Howe Wagon Scale for sale cheap for cash.

Our Terms, "Cash before delivery." Under no conditions will we drift from it.

The store will close every Wednesday evening at six o'clock, sharp.

G. O. BENNER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Eliza I. Curtin, late of the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will present the same for settlement without delay.

JOHN M. DALE, Adm'r c. t. a.
Bellefonte.
june17-6t

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 16, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.25 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 2.05 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m, Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all seashore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.20 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg toPhiladelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3 55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester, and daily except Sunday, for Du Bois, Syracuse, Bellefonte and Pittsburg.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 7. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.05 a m

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 9.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.10 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Moutandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philad- 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 29	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 53	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	7 02	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.48 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.28 a. m, 10.05 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.04 a m and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.00 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	...BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	...HUBLERSBG..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	...MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 20	9 20	.....	...Jersey Shore...	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	} Wm'PORT {	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	} Wm'PORT {	Arr.	2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10	.....	.....PHILA.....		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30	.....	.....Atlantic City.....		7 00	5 30
6 00		.....	.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30	.....	.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 07	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 09	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Bert Seeds, of Williamsport, was in town yesterday.

——Dr. Van Valzah, of Spring Mills, was in town yesterday.

——Miss Emma Evans, of Freeport, Ill., is visiting among relatives in the valley.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Tyrone, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Stiver at Potters Mills.

——John Thomas has joined the wheelers, having bought one of Boob's bikes this week.

——Dr. Brubaker, of Mifflinburg, drove to Centre Hall Saturday and returned again Sunday.

——Miss Romie Van Pelt is visiting at the home of her uncle, Col. J. L. Spangler, in Bellefonte.

——Miss Mame Kreamer visited her sister, Mrs. Samuel Frank, at Spring Mills, this week.

——Mrs. Margaret Harper returned to Tyrone after a visit of several weeks among friends in town.

——Charley Spigelmeyer, the hustling insurance agent of Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

——C. S. Bitner, of Spring Mills, favored our sanctum with a call, and put his label in the roll of honor.

——Miss Emma Kuhn, of State College, is stopping at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. W. Smith, west of town.

——Misses Jennie Reifsnyder and Stella Zerby, of Millheim, spent Sunday with the family of W. W. Boob.

——George Krumbine is home after a two weeks trip to Pittsburg. He made part of the trip going and coming by bicycle.

——Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heckman returned to their home at Lock Haven after a short visit with Mrs. Heckman's father here.

——H. H. Yearick, wife and two sons, of Philadelphia, are making their annual visit among relatives in Aaronsburg and Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Thos. Baker and two children, W. L. Kurtz, wife and two children, of Lewisburg, were guests over Sunday at the home of Fred Kurtz.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, of Milton, Pa., and Miss Anna Boal, of Port Carbon, Pa., are visiting at the home of Shannon Boal on Church street.

——S. H. Heckman, of Lock Haven, honored our sanctum with a call and advanced his label before leaving; he reports business slightly dull over that way.

——Mrs. Jesse Durst Wolf, wife of Rev. D. J. Wolf, of Ruffsdale, Westmoreland county, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Durst, near Potters Mills.

——Miss Anna Bartholomew has come home on her summer vacation from the Millersville State Normal. She has one year of study yet before completing the course.

——Sumner V. Hosterman left on Tuesday morning for Hanover, Pa., and points in Maryland, where he will spend several weeks visiting some of his college fellows.

——C. M. Hemphill and wife, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Hemphill's father, Mr. J. R. Lawyers, at Earleystown. They will remain several weeks.

——J. Frank Meyer, of Penn Hall, who for the last year has held a professorship in Franklin and Marshall Academy, spent a day or so in town last week as the guest of John Meyer.

——D. A. Boozer was in Philadelphia a week or so on a visit to his daughter Edith, who is being educated at an institution for the deaf and dumb. The little girl is making rapid progress in her studies.

——Miss Sue Jeanne Stapleton, teacher of elocution, having closed a successful term with a class here, returned to her home in Lewisburg. Miss Stapleton made a most favorable impression by her work here.

——J. W. Lukenbach and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were in town Tuesday on a short visit to his father, Photographer Lukenbach. They were accompanied by Abe. Lukenbach and Mrs. Harry Jenkins, of Bellefonte.

——Jesse Long, the accommodating landlord of the Cave House and guide into the beautiful cavern, is a frequent visitor in Centre Hall. Mr. Long informs us that the visitors to the cave are up to the average this year, and he is kept busy taking parties through.

——Prof. H. F. Bitner, of the Millersville State Normal, is spending part of his vacation in the town and valley. The Prof. is a great botanist and puts his leisure time to good service by scouring our mountains for specimens.

——Fred Orlady, of Huntingdon, son of Superior Court Judge Orlady, was in town Monday a guest at the home of Mrs. J. C. Boal. He left Tuesday accompanied by his grandmother, Mrs. Martha C. Orlady, who had been visiting her brothers for some time.

——Mrs. M. Willow and Mrs Amanda Spangler attended the wedding of Mrs. Willow's grand-daughter, Miss Mary Grace Doyle, at Montgomery, Pa., to Prof. George F. Norton, of Amityville, Long Island, on Wednesday evening, June 30th. The ladies visited about one week before returning

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Streams Not Private When Stocked With Fish Procured from the State Fish Commission.

A decision important to anglers has been made by the supreme court of Pennsylvania through Judge Sterret holding that the streams stocked with fish procured from the State Fish Commission are not private, and all streams are public unless the fish are actually propagated. To do this so that the stream may become legally private, the spawn of the fish to be propagated must be kept in a separate screen cell, the fry when hatched put into another screen cell, and so on until they are large enough to take care of themselves. Even then, if the person who is propagating them would own them he must keep them confined by themselves, and so much of the stream becomes private as is within the screens placed there by the owner. A pond surrounded by the owner's lands, without any continuous flow, may be called a private pond, but if the water of a pond covers a large surface of land, and a person whose lands are covered only by a part of the water places fish therein for the purpose of propagation, he does not by such act make it a private pond. Neither is a notice that all persons are hereby notified not to trespass on these lands or fish in this pond" a sufficient notice to make it illegal for either strangers or neighbor to trespass or fish. The mere placing of fish in a stream or pond for the purpose of propagation does not make such water private under the statute even on the property of the person where the fish were put in.

To Avoid Sunstroke.

Frequent bathing, regular habits, plain diet, plenty of sleep and abstinence from alcoholic liquors are the regimen prescribed by the doctors for the avoidance of sunstroke. This prescription, carefully followed, will make a pretty good citizen out of any man, and it would be well if everybody would accustom himself to it on that account quite irrespective of the weather. There is greater inducement to practice it in hot weather, however, and it should be begun at once. Now is the time to reform.

A Record.

Hiram Durst, the practical farmer east of Centre Hall, has just finished cutting his crop of wheat. Seventeen years ago he was among the first in the valley to purchase a binder, and he has the same machine in use yet today, doing the work practically good as when bought years ago. During all these years, he has not found it necessary to take the knives out of the bar. Hiram says he will put his machine up against any later date make and do as good all round work, if not better.

40 Persons Killed, 84 Injured.

Forty persons were killed and 84 seriously injured by a collision between two trains at Gjentofte at midnight of 11th, in Sweden. The collision was due to an error made by the engineer in reading the signal and failure of a brake to act.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, JOHN HOWARD HARRIS, President; *College*, with four courses of study leading to degrees; *Academy*, a preparatory school; *Ladies' Institute*, a refined boarding school; *Music School* for both sexes; and *Art Studio*. For catalogue, address the Registrar, Wm. C. Gretzinger, Lewisburg, Pa.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
July 8	80	70 cloudy.
" 9	85	60 clear.
" 10	88	63 clear.
" 11	84	69 cloudy.
" 12	73	65 cloudy.
" 13	77	61 part cloudy.
" 14	76	61 clear.

Rainfall: On 12th, forenoon, .23, afternoon, .12 inch.

The total rainfall in June was 4.03 inches.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

TRADE MARK
This Girl is an acquaintance in thousands of American homes where she is known as "The None Such Mince Meat Girl." Her smile is reflected in every home she enters for she brings delicious mince pie to all, and at the same time saves the housewife from the drudgery that old time mince pie making required.
Sold everywhere. Take no substitute.
Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Peppins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.
MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y., Mfrs. of
NONE SUCH
MINCE MEAT.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	10
Sides	5

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Potter township, for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1897.

Whole number of schools	15
Number of teachers employed	15
No. pupils enrolled in all the schools	441
Average daily attendance	332
Amt tax levied for school purposes	$2579 41

TREASURER'S ACCT—MONEY RECEIVED.

State appropriation	$2060 45
From collector, including all kinds taxes	2393 54
From loans	359 50
From co. treas., unseated lands, fines, &c	97 03
From all other sources	27 53
Total receipts	$4938 05

MONEY PAID OUT.

For purchasing grounds	$ 76 00
For building houses	14 28
For teachers, wages	2526 00
For rent and repairs	220 25
For institute	94 12
For fuel and contingencies	394 14
Fees of treasurer	49 40
Salary of secretary, stationery, etc	50 00
For debt and interest paid	1104 78
For school books	190 10
For supplies	220 85
For other purposes and sundry expenses	50 32
Total money paid out	$4990 27

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Amount due district	$429 66
Amount due treasurer	423 47

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct. W. A. KERR, C. S. FORTNEY, D. G. FORTNEY, Auditors.

Witness our hands this 7th day of June, 1897.
Wm. M. GROVE, Secretary. M. F. ROSSMAN, President.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss:

(SEAL.) I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte the 7th day of May, A. D., 1897, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 10th day of May, A. D., 1897.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, June 15, '97. Bellefonte, Pa.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT constable's sale, the property of James A. Sweetwood, the following described articles: 1 horse, 2 hogs, buggy, cart, truck wagon, sleigh, mower, 2-horse sled, set chairs, 2 tables, cook stove, chest, bedstead, lot of shingles, logs at mill, together with all defendant's personal property. The same has been left in his possession at my pleasure, and all parties are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same in any manner whatever. EMILY ALEXANDER.
July15-3t

MEN WANTED!

To obtain big bargains in Clothing men are wanted to visit our store, where and when we will sell them anything in Suits or parts of Suits below cost. It is our intention to quit handling clothing, and persons in need of cheap, good goods, will get extra value for their money.

A full stock of Men's Ladies' and Children's

Black and Tan Hose,

Can be seen and purchased at phenomenally low prices. Have you seen our large stock of

Green, Tan, Red and Drab Shoes.

These goods were made to order and cannot be found as duplicate goods in Centre Hall. It is now high time to buy

Hay Forks, Rakes and Scythes.

Don't fail to get our prices on such articles. We bought to sell; not to keep. Stop detailing this time? Yes, we must. We only advertise goods in stock. It won't pay to advertise what cannot be found on counters and shelves.

A. D. Potts.
Centre Hall, - Pa.

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LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
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8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

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Reduction on all Our Spring and Summer Clothing,

This is an Opportunity for You to Save Big Money.

YOU SHOULD NOT MISS IT!

You can only appreciate what this reduction means by seeing us.

Costs Nothing to See.

Faubles,

Outfitters, - - Bellefonte,

New Summer Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

NEW PRICES

ON

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

The Standard of the World.

1897 Columbias, the best Bicycles made, reduced to $75.

1896 Columbias, Second only to 1897 Models, reduced to $60.

1897 Hartfords, equal to most Bicycles, reduced to $50.

Harttords, Pattern 2, reduced to $45.

Hartfords, Pattern 1, reduced to $40.

Hartfords, Patterns 5 and 6, reduced to $30.

Nothing in the market approached the value of these bicycles at the former prices; what are they now?

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer; by mail for a 2c stamp.

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Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct1-94

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.
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BANKS.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may6'97

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No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
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No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
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No. 9	Cures	Headache.
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No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

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beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

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THE NEWS.

The convention of Reform Rabbis at Montreal passed a strong resolution condemning the proposed plan of establishing an independent Jewish state in Palestine.

A gang of workmen, while driving to their homes in Midvalley and Natalie, Pa., were overtaken by the heaviest electrical storm ever known in that section, and one of their number, Daniel Rhoades, aged 70 years, was instantly killed by a bolt of lightning. One of the horses was also killed outright. The remaining workmen and horses were shocked.

Dr. A. L. Berger, one of the best known physicians of Kansas City, was shot by John Schlegel, a grocer. He was taken to All Saints' Hospital and died shortly after his arrival, at 4 o'clock. Schlegel, when taken to the station, alleged that Dr. Berger had assaulted his wife a few days ago, when Mrs. Schlegel had gone to his office as a patient.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the thermometer registered 102 degrees in the shade, beating the record for many years.

Motorman Reilly, who had charge of the car which plunged into the river at Bay City, Mich., was arraigned charged with manslaughter. He was released on $5,000 bonds. Conductor O'Brien cannot leave the house on account of his injuries, but he also was held for appearance.

The Governor has granted another reprieve until October 15, in the case of Walter D. Worden, the California train wrecker, who was to have been hanged at the Folsom prison on Friday.

Thomas Morgan and his wife met a horrible death at Youngstown, O. They were driving near a cliff, when the horse backed the buggy over the bank. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan fell 60 feet and were instantly killed.

The heat in the Genesee Valley has been intense for the past three days, the temperature ranging from 100 to 106.

Alaska papers of June 26 state that the volcano on Douglas Island, opposite Juneau, is in a state of eruption. The entire town of Juneau was watching with interest the immense clouds emitted from the crater. This volcano has no name, but is one of the highest peaks on Douglas Island, and is situated a little north of the Treadwell mines.

A Lockport (N. Y.) special says that several negro prisoners at the county stone pile overpowered their guards and escaped. Deputy Sheriff Powers and 10 men are after them.

Mrs. Edith M. Staples, the companion of Bicyclist Charles B. Nelson at the time of his mysterious shooting in Washington Park, Chicago, has been released on bail, but a charge of being "accessory to assault with intent to commit murder" has been entered against her.

Sixty tons of butter have arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from New York, and will be forwarded to Sidney by the steamer Warimoo. This is the first shipment of American butter ever sent to Australia.

CABLE SPARKS.

A thousand colonial troops, under command of Lord Roberts, of Kanadhar, visited Windsor Castle.

Professor Tanakadate, of the Imperial Japanese University, is said to have invented an earthquake alarm.

It is stated that 120 persons have been killed by the eruption of the Mayou volcano, in the Philippine Islands.

The London newspapers express anxiety concerning the riots in India as indicating that a rebellion may be threatening.

The upper house of the Prussian Diet passed the association bill in the mutilated form in which it was adopted by the lower house.

The German vessel Rembeck was sunk in the Dardanelles in collision with the German vessel Berthilde. Sixteen men were drowned.

The trial of the Competitor crew is likely to be postponed longer by Spain, because it might cause further complications with the United States.

A volume of letters of Napoleon I, published in Paris, contains some interesting matter, including a caustic criticism of his brother, Jerome.

City officials of Southampton, Eng., paid an official visit to the United States cruiser Brooklyn and were entertained by Rear-Admiral Miller.

Count Okuma, prime minister of Japan is quoted as saying that Japan will impose export duties on tea, carpets and other articles in retaliation for the Dingley tariff.

Emperor William has sent an autograph letter of thanks to Dr. von Boetticher, the retiring vice-president of the Prussian ministry and imperial secretary of state for the Interior.

The rebels recently took possession of and searched the house of the Spanish colonial secretary of the Philippine Islands, in the centre of the town of Maulia. The secretary was absent at a dinner party, or he would have been killed.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

The Opinion of the Island Press is Entirely in Favor of the United States.

Advices by the steamer City of Peking, just arrived at San Francisco from the Orient, say:

The Japanese Times, of recent date, devoted a long article to a discussion of the annexation situation, over which the entire Japanese press is greatly wrought up.

The premise of the argument in this paper, as represented by the Hawaiian Star, is that Japan has no territorial interest in the Hawaiian Islands. Speaking of the signing of the annexation treaty, it says:

"Whatever may have been the cause, it is to be deeply regretted that the step has been taken without consulting the views of Japan, which is, next to America, most vitally interested in the status of the Hawaiian Islands.

This, the Hawaiian Star considers "arrogance with a vengence," and says: "We have employed Japanese as laborers, but that does not give Japan any 'vital interest' in the Island. This is a country of Anglo-Saxon civilization, not of Asiatic. Its laws, its religion, its tone of thought is Anglo-Saxon. Its affinities are the United States, and one fails to see the 'vital interests' Japan has here."

MOORS HAD TO "COME DOWN."

Cruiser San Francisco and Consul Burke Enforced a Demand in Morocco.

Rear-Admiral Selfridge, on the cruiser San Francisco, now at Tangier, cabled to the Navy Department, Washington, that when the Morocco authorities learned that American warships had been ordered to Tangier they arrested one of the assailants of the agent of the American firm who had been knocked down and robbed.

Two men were involved in the assault. Upon the repeated demand of Consul-General Burke, enforced by the presence of the San Francisco, the Moorish authorities are making every effort to capture the second fugitive, and Admiral Selfridge says he believes they will succeed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Passed the Senate by a Vote of 38 to 28.

INCREASED INTEREST.

The Populists and Silver Republicans Show Up Badly—Senator Chilton Gives Them a Parting Blow—The Prevalent Belief Is That the Conference Committee Will Reach an Agreement by the End of the Week.

The closing scenes of the tariff debate Wednesday afternoon showed greatly increased interest on the part of the public and the members of the House of Representatives in the proceedings of the Senate, but no particular change in demeanor on the part of the Senators themselves. The Democrats were rather more anxious for a vote than the Republicans during the last two hours of the debate and were impatient to cut off the speeches of the Populists and silver Republicans, who felt called upon to explain their respective attitudes regarding the bill. It was a rather curious thing that while Senators Teller and Butler and others who did not vote at all should have thought it necessary to announce the bill as one of corruption and special advantage to the trusts, it did not occur to them that they should vote against it. Senator Cannon, who agreed with them concerning the general character of the bill, was consistent and though declaring himself a protectionist, voted against the measure.

Just before the vote was reached Senator Chilton added another blow to those which have been dealt the Populists for supporting a bill which they denounce, by showing that had Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada, voted in favor of the anti-trust amendment such a provision would have been added to the bill. For once Senator Stewart had no explanation ready.

It is now asserted by Senators that the bill will not remain long in conference, but the exact temper of the House leaders in connection with the proposed legislation has not been demonstrated, and is, therefore, subject to conjecture. The prevalent belief is, however, that an agreement may be reached at the end of next week. The appointment of Senator Jones, of Nevada, as one of the conferees is said to have been insisted upon by the Nevada Senator as one of the conditions of his vote for the measure.

HACKED WITH AN AXE.

Desperate Crime of an Insane Man in Easton, Pa.—Caught in the Act.

Henry Schover is in jail in Easton and his housekeeper, Mrs. Sarah Dodendorf, is dying as a result of the former attempting to hack Mrs. Dodendorf to pieces with an axe, at Wind Gap.

Constable Billheimer was attracted by piercing shrieks for help, which came from the Schover residence, and accompanied by several citizens rushed to the house. They broke down the door, and in the bed on the second floor a horrible sight met their gaze.

Schover, scantily attired, was kneeling over the woman hacking the life out of her with an axe. The men tore Schover away. He made a desperate fight for freedom, and jumped through the second-story window. The men pursued him, and soon had him in jail.

Schover's victim will die. Her skull is fractured and her head, face and breast is literally hacked to pieces. Schover is 50 years old and a well-to-do retired farmer.

The woman is about the same age. What prompted the man to commit the butchery is not known, and despite the fact that he was caught in the act, he denies that he did the cutting. He declares that a big black man entered his house and attacked him and his housekeeper. Schover's brother committed suicide a few years ago, and it is believed the former is insane.

CASUALTIES.

A freight train on the White Mountain division of the Boston and Maine Railroad was wrecked by a washout at a point four miles north of Woodsville, N. H. Three men were killed—the engineer, fireman and brakeman.

The south-bound Louisville and Nashville passenger train, which left Cincinnati at 8 o'clock Monday night was wrecked by a washout near Richmond, Ky., at midnight.

The engineer and fireman were seriously injured.

Thomas Morgan and his wife were driving near a cliff at Youngstown, O., when the horse backed the buggy over the bank. They fell sixty feet, and were instantly killed.

During a severe thunder storm which passed over Belle River, Ont., Paul Menard was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His father, Peter Menard, was also struck and is in a critical condition.

A severe wind storm swept Ruggles Beach, near Huron, O., playing havoc with a large oak grove in which several thousand people were picnicking. Frank Chandler had both legs cut off at the hip by falling trees. A dozen horses were killed and large numbers of carriages were smashed.

W. Malone and John T. Nolan was drowned in Springfield, Mass. They were on a float attending to fireworks when Malone fell overboard. Nolan was drowned in trying to save his companion.

The building of the Greensburg, Ind., ice plant was completely demolished and six men were injured by the explosion of a large tank of ammonia.

OBEYED HER FATHER.

A Little Girl Drinks Carbolic Acid at His Behest—The Parent Dead.

W. P. Person, formerly employed in the freight department of the Santa Fe Railway in Los Angeles, Cala., but lately out of work, attempted to murder his 8-year-old daughter and then committed suicide.

Before the deed he told the child of his plan and persuaded her that she would be able to see her mother, who is dead, if she took poison with him. He made her drink carbolic acid and drank prussic acid himself.

The girl was taken to the hospital, and although her tongue and throat were burned, her life was saved. She told her father she did not want to die, but took the acid because she thought she must obey him.

THOUSAND RIOTERS SLAIN.

Reports of an Awful Slaughter Near Calcutta.

Special despatches from Bombay say that from 600 to 1000 rioters were killed during the recent rioting in the vicinity of Calcutta.

It is added that native circles put the death role as high as 1500.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Mary Marcella, aged 12 years, of Lock Haven, attempted to light a fire with coal oil. The can exploded and she was burned so badly that her death resulted. The girl's body was burned to a crisp from her head to her feet.

In order to scare his wife, as he said, Louis Keircher, of Allegheny, drank carbolic acid. A physician found he had not swallowed enough to do serious injury. Domestic troubles, it is alleged, led Keircher to attempt to end his existence. After his recovery was assured Keircher declared he had only wanted to scare his wife.

Mrs. John Thrope, an aged resident of Mayne, died at her son's home in Jersey Shore, from internal injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs.

Joseph E. Patch commenced an action against Henry J. Crossley, of Scranton for damages in the sum of $1,000. Patch alleges that upon June 27 that a dog owned by crossley bit him, and that he has since suffered pain and incurred expense from the wound. He further claims the dog was vicious and was unmuzzled at the time of the accident.

The 3-year old son of Hugh Williamson, of Ashley, was badly bitten by a dog owned by Harry Hammill. The child put his arm around the dog's neck, when the animal turned and bit him three times in the face, making ugly and dangerous wounds. The dog was shot.

James Doran, a ferryman on the Monongahela River between Braddock and Homestead, was charged with murder because one of the passengers was drowned. The coroner's jury decided that Doran was responsible for the drowning by committing a reckless act. Last Tuesday when Valentine Digianno, an Italian, accompanied by two friends, took passage in Doran's boat to cross the river, it is alleged he refused to stop until the steamer Elizabeth had passed. All four were thrown into the river and Digianno drowned.

While out with his horse and wagon, during a thunder storm Daniel Rhodes, of Ashland, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His horse was also killed and wagon demolished.

While bathing with a number of companions Andrew Pallow was drowned in the Susquehanna at Exeter. He made a bet that he could swim half way across the river and back again. Some of his friends tried to dissuade him, but he insisted on making the attempt. He reached the point designated and then turned to come back, but had not made many yards progress before he cried for help. A couple of his friends started to go to his aid, but he sank before they reached him. The body has not been recovered.

Robert Seymour, an aged farmer, living near Kile, Mercer county, was attacked by robbers in his home. They demanded money, but he claimed he had none. Then they struck him with knotted ropes several times over the head, inflicting serious injuries. All they found was a box of old coppers and a silver watch.

William, the 3-year-old child of James Kitchen, was killed by an electric car at North Wilkes-Barre. He was playing on the street, and seeing the car coming, his playmates shouted to him. This confused the child and he ran directly in front of the car and was thrown under the wheels and horribly crushed. He died in about an hour.

Ezra Vandine, a well-known resident of Millville, while endeavoring to turn his team and wagon in a narrow roadway, backed over the embankment. The wagon, which was loaded with stone, fell upon Mr. Vandine, crushing him to death. He was 55 years of age.

The dry goods store of Shannon, Newman & Company, at Athens, was entered by burglars who after helping themselves to three pairs of shoes, drilled the safe and blew it up with dynamite.

They secured $50 in cash and also carried off the inner steel money chest, which contained valuable papers, and a large sum of money, belonging to an absent member of the firm.

On leaving the store the robbers fired two revolver shots to warn their confederates and escaped without being seen.

Miss Ella Crowl, aged 20 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crowl, committed suicide at her home, near Avondale, using a 32 calaber revolver. The ball penetrated the brain behind the right ear, causing death in a few minutes.

The dead girl was slightly deranged, and had been confined in an asylum until almost three months ago, when she returned home. Deputy Coroner Lewis A. Lipp held an inquiry, but deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Lottie Collins, aged 11 years, daughter of Neal Collins, of Allentown, met with a serious accident by jumping off an electric car.

While the car was passing through Catasauqua the little girl's hat was blown off. She became excited and jumped after the hat. She was picked up unconscious.

An examination by a physician revealed the fact that she suffers from concussion of the brain and also received other internal injuries.

Samuel Britton, aged 12 years, was killed by the machinery at Primrose Colliery, Mahanoy.

He became entangled in the rapidly revolving scraper, and was drawn up until his body almost encircled the shaft. When extricated life was extinct, his back, neck, both arms and legs having been broken. The boy's father was present when the body was released.

While bathing with several companions in the Centralia Colliery reservoir, Harry Walsh, aged 16 years, son of David Walsh, ex-Coroner of Columbia County, was seized with cramps and sank to the bottom.

His companions tried hard to save him, but were powerless to render any aid.

TURKS CAPTURE A VILLAGE.

After Hot Engagement They Occupy a Thessalian Position.

The Turkish troops, after a sharp fight with the inhabitants, have occupied the village of Kalabaki.

This place is situated in North Thessaly.

Kalabaka, although within the territory occupied by the Turkish troops, was under Greek administration. The attack was made last Thursday by a body of Turks and Albanians 2,000 strong. The inhabitants fought desperately, killing many of the Turks.

CAVES UNDER OHIO REAL ESTATE.

Buildings Are Tumbling in and Creating Alarm Among Citizens.

Residents in the neighborhood of the supposed volcanic eruption near Bainbridge, Ohio, believe they have fathomed the cause. It has been known for years that there is a cavernous formation in that locality, and the belief is that these caves are falling in. There has never been any thorough investigation to ascertain their extent. The inhabitants are still apprehensive of further disturbances.

STRIKE ORDER OBEYED.

Coal Miners Will Hold Out for Higher Wages.

PITTSBURG THE POINT.

Efforts of the Miners' Officials to Secure a General Suspension in that District Will Have an Important Bearing on the Result—President Ratchford Confident of Success—An Effort to Arbitrate.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says:—The strike order of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America was obeyed by from 10,000 to 15,000 of the 21,000 miners in the Pittsburg district Tuesday.

The great struggle is now on in earnest, and the developments of the next few days will determine the success or failure of the fight for a uniform mining rate. Pittsburg is the pivotal point in the five States engaged in the contest and the success of the local officials in their efforts to secure a general suspension in this district will have an important bearing on the outcome of the movement.

While it is estimated that fully two-thirds of the miners have thrown down their picks, enough men are still at work, however, to seriously impair the chances, unless they can ultimately be brought out. This, President Dolan confidently claims, can be done. The operators, on the other hand, are in no wise disconcerted, and assert that the strike cannot succeed. The first break in the operators' ranks was made by J. W. Steen, of the O. I. C. mines at Rossville. The diggers refused to work and the mine was closed down, but a notice was posted that the 69 per cent. rate would be paid. It is not likely that the officials will allow the men to work until a majority of the operators have agreed to the miners' demands.

West Virginia Slow to Respond.

In West Virginia the miners have been slow in responding to the strike order. A dispatch says that a general strike in the State is not probable. The men are not organized and they are inclined to regard the strike elsewhere as favorable to their chances for securing plenty of work at good prices while it is pending. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon them by the United Mine Workers' officials to join the strike, but so far without success. The impression among both operators and miners in this State is that West Virginia will be able to supply the demand for coal in the event of a prolonged strike, and that the operators will be justified to offer the miners inducements to remain at work, as they did in 1894. Chief Mine Inspector Paul says that he does not look for much response to the order. He says:

"If the West Virginia miners remain at work during the strike in other States new markets will open up for West Virginia coals, which West Virginia operators can hold after the strike. During the strike of 1894 the operators were pushed to supply the demand for coal and were able to give the miners bonuses to remain at work.

At the miners' headquarters President Dolan was apparently in the best of humor. He had received reports from nearly every part of the district and seemed pleased with the prospects. "More miners will join the movement before the end of the week," said he, "and I am perfectly satisfied with the progress made. Yet there are some mines I hoped would be idle that are mining.

President Ratchford's Opinion.

According to estimates of the miners' officials, sixty-two railroad mines are idle and twenty-six are still in operation. They reported that in a number of cases they had heard no news from certain mines, and take it for granted in many cases that they are in operation. President Ratchford says that in some disorganized districts the miners are holding back until the movement is, in their opinion, a general one. He declares there is no doubt on that point. He says the enormity of the strike is attracting the attention of the country, and for the first time in the history of the mining trade high circles are interested.

He believes there should be enacted a national law providing for a minimum wage scale and an eight-hour work day as well as national arbitration for the settlement of future disagreements. He is pleased with the outlook, and is confident of success. The press, the pulpit, and the people, he says, are almost united in their support, and with these influences the mining industries will occupy a higher plane than ever before.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Labor Commission sent letters to the Labor Commissions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, inviting them to meet with the Indiana Commission, in this city, at as early a day as possible to consider the possibilities of arbitrating the coal miners' strike. The Indiana Commission hope for favorable responses to its invitation, and in case the labor commissions of the four States meet the coal operators will be asked to meet them in an endeavor to terminate the strike before it is far under way.

NINE MEN KILLED.

The Boiler of a Threshing Machine Explodes—Five Persons Injured.

A boiler explosion occurred on the farm of W. A. Allen, at Hartsville, Tenn., by which nine people were instantly killed and five badly injured. The dead are W. A. Allen, James Allen, Lindsey Allen, Mock Turnstill, Asa Barr, Porter Averitt, C. Bolton, Ben Barsdale, Will Allen. Mr. Allen and his men had just finished threshing wheat and was preparing to leave the field when the explosion occurred. Some of the victims were mangled beyond recognition, and pieces of boiler were blown seven hundred yards. Lindsey Allen's head was blown away and has not been found. Three men are fatally injured.

A Big Improvement.

The double track at Seven Curves on the B. & O., was opened for traffic at 12.50 P. M. July 4th. During the past eight months a large force of men has been engaged in making deep cuts through the hills to straighten one of the worst portions of the B. & O., and the Company's officers felt very much gratified on Independence Day when the Chief Engineer announced that the work was completed and ready for the trains. Not only will this improvement prevent a great many derailments and reduce the cost of operation, but it will make riding very much more pleasant over that division. The cost of this work was nearly $100,000.

The King of Siam, who is making a tour of Europe, is anxious to visit the United States, but may be called home by business before he is able to do so.

~S THE NOSE, SO THE TOES.

A Physical Culturist Claims the Pigeon-toed People Have Crooked Noses.

A professor of physical culture announces that he has discovered an intimate connection between deformities of the nose and the position of the feet.

His name is H. L. Piner, and he communicates his observations to the New York Journal:

"You can tell a pigeon-toed person without looking at his feet or seeing him walk. The discovery was made by me in 1891 while teaching physical culture. I found a stubborn awkwardness in the movements of my pupil's feet. Looking for the cause, I found that many of them were pigeon-toed. In others one foot was correct and the other turned in.

"In teaching correct breathing, I had to investigate the condition of the nasal passages. Then I found that wherever the person was pigeon-toed in the right foot, the right nostril was stopped up or otherwise deformed. It the same with the left foot or nostril. If both nostrils were defective, both feet were pigeon-toed.

"At one time I examined twenty-six persons, and every one of them was pigeon-toed in the left foot with a corresponding defect in the left nostril. At another time I examined over forty with a view to testing my discovery. Some of them had well developed nostrils, and were not at all pigeon-toed. Some had over-wide nostrils with over-wide angles at the feet to correspond.

"Girls I found more generally and worse pigeon-toed than boys. The person who has a whining or snuffling voice is usually pigeon-toed.

"Another discovery is that with the defective nostrils were found invariably stooped shoulders and hollow chests, the stoop and hollow always bearing a direct ratio with the defect. In extreme cases there was an ugly protrusion of the abdomen, a tendency to draw back and upward the upper lip, exposing the teeth, that have also an unsightly protruding tendency.

"Tell your friend to walk from you. Watch his feet. If the left turns in, tell him that his left nostril is smaller than the right. That is, that he can take more air at any given inspiration through the right than through the left nostril alone. If the right foot turns in, tell him his right nostril is the smaller.

"Conversely, tell him to place the end of the thumb under and against the notrils alternately, breathing through the open one each time; and ask him which nostril admits the greatest amount of air. If it is the left, tell him he is pigeon-toed in the right foot. Vice versa. Demonstrate by having him walk naturally.

"Remember that the proper angle is thirty degrees on either side of the median line, or sixty degrees with both feet. Do not close the nostrils from the side, but gently from underneath."

Could Hear Webster a Mile.

Marshall is noted for having its people live to a green old age, but Mrs. Sally Baker, who is 98 years old today, can claim the distinction of being its oldest inhabitant by quite a number of years. She resides in a pretty farm house on the Neck road, which has been her home for sixty-one years. The buildings are sprucely painted, the surroundings are trimly kept, and the barns indicate a thrifty farm business. Mrs. Baker was born in Kingston, June 9, 1799, and was the daughter of Oliver and Sally (Maglathan) Simpson—good Old Colony stock on both sides of the house.

In April, 1819, Sallie Sampson was married to Captain Otis Baker, of Duxbury, Parson Zephaniah Willis, of Kingston, performing the ceremony. Captain Baker had been a privateersman in the war of 1812, being less than twenty-one years old. His widow no draws a pension, and is the only pensioner of that war now living in this section. In 1836 Captain Baker and his wife went from Duxbury to Marshfield and established a home, where she has resided ever since. The farm was a mile long, and extended to Green Harbor river, on the opposite side of which lay the estates of Daniel Webster. Mrs. Baker used to see a great deal of her distinguished neighbor, for he was always hail fellow well met with the townspeople. Mr. Webster's voice in particular has impressed itself on the lady's memory.

"You could hear him a mile off," she said.

The Websters attended the little Congregational church at South Marshfield, and being of Episcopalian "proclivities," were a source of wonder to the Pilgrim descendants as they knelt and bowed their heads at public worship.—Boston Globe.

Fly Paper Catches a Rat.

A well-known Topeka (Kan.) grocery man has been in the habit of placing several sheets of the familiar tanglefoot paper on his counters at night to entice the flies. When he opened his store the other morning he found a couple of the sheets of tanglefoot paper partially rolled up on the floor, and tangled up with them was a good-sized rat that was endeavoring to get away but made a miserable failure of it. It had evidently got its feet fast in the paper in such a manner as to prevent its running, and then in lying down to free itself gave the stickiness a good grip upon its hairy coat.

The longest time during which a Bank of England note has remained uncashed is 111 years. The note was for $125, and the compound interest gained by the bank owing to its non-presentation amounted to $30,000.

It is said that salmon, pike and gold fish are the only fish that never sleep,

PARDON FOR CUBANS.

General Weyler Offers It to Those Who Will Surrender.

SCHEME OF REFORMS.

Those Who Surrender With Arms Will Receive Provisions and Will Be Employed on the Public Works—The Insurrection in Sancti Spiritus Officially Declared to Have Collapsed.

Captain-General Weyler, after his arrival at Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, issued a proclamation to the insurgents and pacificos, saying that the approaching inauguration of the schemes of reform for Cuba was more important than the insurrectionary movements in the Province of Santa Clara, adding:

"Therefore, I will pardon all who will surrender with or without arms. They may give themselves up at any military station by making signs with handkerchiefs, so that the troops may know of their attention to surrender. Those who surrender with arms will receive provisions and will be employed on the public works. Those who bring in cattle or horses with them may keep the animals or sell them."

Official advices from Sancti Spiritus say that the insurrection in that district has so completely collapsed that the battalions of troops which have been on duty there are being sent eastward.

The captain-general has dismissed several government employes at Sancti Spiritus for irregularities in the conduct of their departments.

It is officially announced that Major Moscoso's column of Spanish troops has had a skirmish at Lamita, with the insurgents commanded by Rego and Carrillo. The government force is reported to have captured a quantity of arms and medicines.

The guerrilla forces of Cruces, Haez and San Fernando, later attacked the same insurgent bodies. The latter occupied an entrenched position on the heights of Capan. After three hours' fighting, the official report adds, the enemy was dispersed with a loss of fifty killed, including the insurgent leader Clavelo. The guerrillas also captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Brigadier-General Monoceo, it is officially announced, has attacked and dislodged from an entrenched position a number of insurgents in the woods near Purgrino, this province. The insurgents, it is further stated, left twelve killed and the troops had a captain and five soldiers killed and nineteen men wounded.

The Maria Christina battalion, according to another announcement from headquarters, has been engaged in the woods of Pedroso and Rioba, Province of Matanzas, with a numerous force of insurgents. The latter are said to have lost many men and to have left 25 killed, including Major Pancho Sardinas on the field. The troops, it is added, captured 27 rifles and 2,000 cartridges. The columns loss is reported to have been insignificant.

In other skirmishes which have recently taken place the insurgents, according to official announcements, have lost 42 men killed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Toru Hoshi, called at the State Department and had an interview with Assistant Secretary Day. This is the first visit the Minister has made to the State Department since he filed the protest against the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

Minister Denby has reported to the State Department from Pekin that a Belgian syndicate has closed a contract to build a railroad from Hankow to Pastingfu. The American syndicate could not accept the terms offered.

The State Department has been advised that the Peruvian Government will admit free of duty, foreign machinery intended for the permanent industrial exposition which opens at Lima, July 28.

The President has accepted the recommendation of Secretary Long and Judge Advocate-General Lemley in the case of Paymaster Gorwine, late of the Newport torpedo station, and has dismissed him from the naval service, while remitting that part of the sentence of the court-martial which called for his imprisonment for two years.

Commodore R. L. Pythian will be retired July 21, and his place as superintendent of the Naval Observatory will be taken by Commander C. H. Davis, who is detached from the inspection board. Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Miller has been ordered to the New York navy-yard.

Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, formerly colonel of the Seventh Infantry, qualified in his new rank at Fort Logan, Col., and orders were issued from the War Department assigning him to command the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, Wash. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, has been in temporary command of the department since General Otis' transfer.

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, introduced in the House a service pension bill—a pension of one cent for each day's service.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, when asked concerning the statement that he would retire from public life at the close of his term, said he was making no official announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election, but, unless he changed his mind, he would not remain longer in the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs decided upon an adverse report on the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Henry E. Noyes, of the Second Cavalry, nominated by the President to be colonel. The charge made against Col. Noyes is that of failing to meet his financial obligations.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

A Workman Strikes a Cartridge With His Pick.

While a gang of workmen were excavating on the line of the street railway one of them struck what appeared to be a piece of pipe, but which proved to be a 64-pound dynamite cartridge.

A fearful explosion followed and five of the six negroes in the gang were blown to atoms. The other was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

The police are inclined to think the dynamite was placed there by someone who had a grudge against the street car company, and others think it was left there by workmen on the Cincinnati Southern Railway some years ago when they were making excavations for that road in the same neighborhood.

A BAG OF BIG GAME.

Royal Sport Enjoyed by the Guests of an Indian Prince.

In the Century there is an article entitled "After Big Game in Africa and India," written by H. W. Seton-Karr. Mr. Karr was a guest of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar in the latter country, and he describes an exciting hunt from elephant back. He says:

The Maharaja of Kuch Behar ever Since his youth has always had a large stud of elephants, and hunted in this way; and since big game is now comparatively scarce even in Assam, we should not have made any bag worth speaking of if we had not had the benefit of his experience. Not more than three or four beats could be accomplished in one day. Considerable distances had often to be traversed from one jungle to another, and the intervals were often long and tedious under an Indian sun; but most of us carried books and papers to read while the elephants were getting into position. When the beat had once begun, however, all one's senses were on the alert. By the men's turbans, or the white sunshade of one of the aides-de-camp bobbing up and down, one could generally distinguish over the tops of the reeds the position of the beating-line in the far distance, and hear an occasional shout and the shrill trumpet of an elephant.

In the midday stillness, broken only by the constant flapping and fanning of the elephant's huge ears, one can distinguish the approach and mark the path of most of the wild animals by the rustling in the grass and reeds. But the approach of the panther and the tiger is heralded by no such sign. By experience one's eye becomes trained to discriminate between the swaying of the reeds caused by the wind and that due to the cautious advance of an unseen beast, whether deer, boar, bear, or something bigger still. When tiger or "rhino" are known to be at home, such small fry as these are allowed to pass unharmed, for fear of turning the object of pursuit; but when the larger game are advancing at full speed, it needs no expert to distinguish their appalling crashes from the whispering of a breeze. Will he break cover in front, or will the next gun get the shot? Standing in expectation, with guns loaded and heart beating, this is the most exciting moment of the day. The howdah-elephants being thus placed at intervals, and usually out of sight of one another, one was not always able to judge by the shots fired as to what was going on; but I was unusually fortunate in the number of animals breaking cover at a point immediately opposite to me, and consequently in the chances I obtained.

I took leave of the Maharaja shortly before the breaking up of the second shooting camp, which took place about a month later, in his own country; but the total bag included seventeen tigers, seven rhinoceroses, and nearly forty buffaloes, besides bison, bear and panther.

The Uses for Money.

Money is what it will do. A piece of money was seen "doing" what it was never made for, in front of the Mail and Express office this morning. A smoker had a cigar and a match, but no convenient place to strike a light. The sole of his shoe was damp, and he may have had an esthetic reluctance to join that ignoble army that marks buildings with saltpetre scars. He fumbled in his change pocket, found a half dollar, struck his match upon it, and walked away serenely puffing the cigar of the Havana.

Not every wearer of eyeglasses knows that a piece of paper money is the best thing with which to polish dull lenses. Sometimes the clean, soft handkerchief carried for the purpose fails to remove that blur on the glass that so vexes the wearer. A bill of any denomination, but not too new, will, if used in place of the linen, make the lens like crystal in a moment. The action may look like vulgar ostentation of wealth, but it costs nothing after all.—New York Mail and Express.

SCROFULA CURED

Hood's Sarsaparilla Just Was Needed.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula troubles and it has given me relief. I find it drives away that tired feeling and it is just what is needed when the system is run down. I gladly recommend Hood's." CHARLES A. BAKER, Little Utica, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

CAUGHT ON THE PILOT.

Thrilling and Remarkable Experience of a Denver Wheelman.

Louis Riethmann, a Denver bicyclist, is daily receiving letters asking him what make wheel he rides. The present unwonted accession to his daily mail comes as the result of a thrilling experience he had while out riding with his friend Louis Philbeck, a visitor from Indianapolis. The two took a spin along beyond Sand Creek in the afternoon, and about 5 o'clock started on the return journey. On nearing the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf tracks they heard the rumble of an approaching train. Philbeck, who was in the lead, saw that there was not time to safely cross the railroad and stepped off, at the same time giving a warning to his friend. The latter did not fully understand, and throwing all his leg power into action made a dash. The train was coming thirty miles an hour and caught Reithmann just as he was on the center of the track. The engineer saw the inevitable smash coming, but was unable to slow up until he had passed the spot several hundred feet. Then he, the train crew, the passengers and Philbeck began looking under the cars for the mangled remains of Riethmann. None thought to look on the cowcatcher until a wavering cry from that point attracted their attention. There they found the supposed victim, one hand firmly clasping the flagstaff of the engine and the other hanging on to the bicycle. He was in a half-dazed condition from the shock, but close examination showed that neither he nor his wheel was in the least damaged. Riethmann has no idea how he landed safely on the cowcatcher, the terrible peril of the situation having set his wits astray for the moment. Next day he was around as usual, but has mentioned in confidence that for the future he will always find time to wait until the train passes.

How to Prolong Life.

"Intemperance anticipates age," so said the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. The more the social causes of mental and physicial organic diseases are investigated, the more closely the origin of degenerative organic changes leading to premature degeneration and decay are questioned, the more closely does it come out that intemperance, often not expected by the person himself who is implicated in it, so subtle is its influence, is at the root of the evil. When old age has really commenced, its march toward final decay is best delayed by attention to those rules of conservation by which life is sustained with the least friction and the least waste. The prime rules for this purpose are—to subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season. To take food in moderate quantities four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed; to clothe warmly, but lightly, so that the body may in all seasons maintain its equal temperature; to keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and cheerful; to maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age were not present; to take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours; to spend nine hours in bed at the least, and to take care during the cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at sixty degrees Fahrenheit; to avoid passion, excitement and luxury.

Acetylene.

"The Explosion and Detection of Acetylene in Air" is the title of a paper recently read before the Chemical Society; and as many persons are interested in this new illuminating gas, a short account of the results arrived at by this experimenter will not be out of place. A mixture of acetylene and air becomes explosive when as little as three per cent. of the gas is present, and the tendency to explode persists up to eighty-one per cent. This range is extraordinarily wide, and exceeds that of any combustible gas known.

Novel Love Letters.

It is well known, says a contemporary, that, when the petals of the great Laurel Magnolia are touched, however lightly, the result is a brown spot, which develops in a few hours. The fact is taken advantage of by the South American lover, who pulls a magnolia flower, and on one of its pure white petals writes a motto or message with a sharp pointed pencil. Then he sends the flower, the young lady puts it in a vase of water, and in three or four hours the message written on the leaf becomes perfectly visible, and remains so.

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

HUNTING THE JAGUAR.

A ROYAL SPORT THAT IS ENJOYED IN VENEZUELA.

The Natives Use Only a Short Stabbing-Spear to Kill the Ferocious South American Tiger—A Plucky Indian's Exploit.

The July Century has several articles devoted to the hunting of big game. One of them is "Hunting the Jaguar in Venezuela," written by William Willard Howard. Mr. Howard describes the method of the native hunters in killing the jaguars with short spears, and relates the following experience of his native guide:

In a moment a great brown-and-yellow beast, spotted and ringed with black, strode leisurely into view, looking upward at the screaming birds. It was the fierce and cruel jaguar, the South American tiger, king of all beasts south of the Isthmus of Darien, and matched in ferocity and courage only by the wounded grizzly bear of North America.

The monstrous creature suddenly paused, with a massive foot lifted from the ground. He had seen the hunter.

Trife was as one turned to stone, a sort of bronze image that might have stood neglected in the wilderness since the days of the Chibchas, whom Quesada conquered to found the vice-regal state of New Granada.

The tiger's long tail swung slowly from left to right, and from right to left again, while over his yellow face crept a look of mild surprise and inquiry, as though he had asked the meaning of this strange thing which had the figure of flesh and blood and the inscrutable stillness of inanimate rock.

It was splendid courage that this dumb brute did not turn tail and bound away. I know of no other animal that would have stood his ground. Even the grizzly bear, more terrible to meet than the lion of Africa or the monarch of the Bengal jungle, would have growled savagely and retired.

Matchless in his calm courage, the great jaguar put down his uplifted paw and advanced a few steps, half crouching, with lowered head and neck, as a cat creeps upon its prey. Then he paused, swinging his long tail slowly from side to side. Terife stood like a stone, superior in courage even to this remarkable ruler of the forest.

Slowly, cautiously, the tiger came on again, hanging his head and neck low between his shoulders, and never for an instant taking his green-and-yellow eyes from the strange thing in the path. He was a beautiful creature—wonderfully beautiful in his sinewy strength and graceful curves.

As the tiger drew near, a step at a time, his tail swung more rapidly, with a vicious jerk at the end of each swing. Apparently he was giving way to the idea that the strange thing in the path was flesh and blood. Still, he was not quite certain, and he meant to investigate. The Indian had seemingly petrified where he stood. Not even the loose folds of his cotton shirt stirred in the breeze. The birds circled and wheeled for a few moments, and then flew away, caring little for the impending death-grapple, now that their own domestic arrangements were no longer imperilled. Puzzled, undecided, watchful, the tiger walked slowly to the hunter, his green eye searching craftily for some undetected sign of life. When he had come to the end of his uncertain path the yellow monster bent his head and sniffed suspiciously at the Indian's feet.

Like a steel spring the great beast recoiled. The strange, still thing was flesh and blood.

A step at a time—alert, wary, fierce—he withdrew his massive paws, measuring the distance with the savage instinct of the forest. The Indian made no sign.

Then the tiger crouched in the path; his giant muscles quivered in tense knots, his red tongue curled stiffly between his keen fangs, his tail thrashed viciously, and his spotted skin moved in bristling waves of anger, as a quick squall races across standing grain.

In an instant all would be over: a lonely tragedy far away in the South American wilderness—a tragedy for beast, or a tragedy for man.

The tiger gathered himself for the spring, his sinewy length all a-tremble; but just as his bunched muscles were quivering with the first impulse of upward motion, the hunter came back to life. Terife snatched the loose handkerchief from his neck, and cast it full in the tiger's face. In an ecstasy of surprise the beast threw up his head and shoulders, and pawed insanely at the cloth. In the catching of a breath Terife aimed the upraised spear at the rounded yellow throat, and drove it home.

Tiger and spear rolled in the dust together, the blood spurting over the spear-shaft and staining the narrow trail. The king of the Cordilleras was conquered. He died as he had lived, fierce, cruel, savage, with no abatement of his splendid courage.

Married Seventy Years.

On May 4th the Rev. Andrew Patrick and his wife, Olivia, of Grays, Knox County, Kentucky, had been married exactly seventy-two years. Both are in good health and in enjoyment of all their faculties. He is ninety-two years old and she is eighty-six. He has living descendants in the fifth generation.

Mr. Patrick was born in North Carolina in 1805, and at an early age he moved to Tennessee. At Elk River, that state, he met his wife, then Olivia Minor, and they were married when she was a little less than fifteen years old.

Thirteen children were born to Mr. Patrick and his wife, six boys and seven girls. The oldest of their children is now seventy. He, like his father, is a Baptist minister.

The Rev. Andrew Patrick has 428 living descendants. There are 104 grandchildren, 304 great grandchildren, and 20 great-great-grandchildren. He has a grandson fifty-three years old, who has grandchildren five or six years old.

Mr. Patrick has been preaching for sixty years, and during that time has had many interesting experiences.—Winston (N. C.) Sentinel.

ANTS BURY THEIR DEAD.

An Exhibition Showing the Admirable Municipal System of the Insects.

Among the million and one attractions which will be offered this Summer in London to charm the festive shillings out of the pockets of sight-seers there will be none more interesting in its way than the exhibition of the Working Ants at the Crystal Palace.

The domestic economy of ant life is wise and well considered, and as builders the ants are possessed of an acumen which is nothing short of marvelous. Columns erected in their architecture are almost round. In the great hill of the formica rufa one sees that the pine needles which are used in its construction are placed at various angles to give strength to the dome, exactly as a human architect would have employed them. It is estimated that fifty thousand ants comprise the community of this great nest, and all are busy constantly, their labors never seeming to cease. The structure contains an enormous number of chambers for the accommodation of the larvae, pupae, cocoons, queens and males.

The heaviest of the ants' labor is in attendance on the larvae and pupae in the interior chambers. Therefore of all this densely populated city of 50,000 inhabitants but few are seen outside. The apterous, or wingless queens, remain in state in their commodious chambers at the bottom of the nest, and are never seen in public; but a heavy duty with the workers is to drag the winged males for a promenade outside the nest for a few turns and then disappear.

The strength of these ants is enormous. The pine needles which are furnished them for building are ten times longer than themselves, but the ants move them about with the greatest ease. An entomologist in attendance at the show will pick up any one of these ants as it runs about in its work and will cause it to hold by its mandibles a weight three thousand times heavier than itself, or equal in proportion to a man holding two hundred tons in his teeth. These ants secrete great quantities of formic acid. Chloroform was at one time distilled from the formic acid furnished by the formica rufa.

The hill ants are of great service in preserving forest trees, it being estimated that one hundred thousand insects are destroyed daily by one nest of this species.

An ant has two compound and three simple eyes. The number of facets in the compound eye reach twelve hundred in the male of the formic species. The life of a male ant rarely exceeds twelve months, but a worker has been known to live seven years. Ants have memory and affection; they recognize their friends after long absences. Sir John Lubbuck speaks of an ant which recognized him with signs of pleasure after an absence of two years.

The queen of the white ants is often four inches in length, three ounces in weight, and has been estimated to lay eighty thousand eggs per day. These eggs are very small, just discernible to the naked eye, and are immediately taken charge of by the workers, who make them into clusters of ten to twenty, so that one ant may carry a number into safety, in case of the nest being attacked.

Origin of the Races.

The Bible says the whole human race sprang from the individual, Adam. Virey affirms there were two original pairs. Jacquinot and Latham divide the race into three primordial stocks; Kant into four; Blennanbach into five; Buffon into six; Hunter into seven; Agassiz into eight; Pickering into eleven; Bory St. Vincent into fourteen; Desmoulins into sixteen; Morton into twenty-two; Crawford into sixty and Burke into sixty-three. Now comes Quartrejages, the French ethnologist, who says all mankind came from a central mass in Northern Asia, and that there were three fundamental types—black, white and yellow, which scattered over the world and intermingled, forming, in course of time, seventy-two distinct races of human beings. The world is waiting for another opinion.

A Happy Family.

The Grand Union Tea Store at Willimantic, Conn., has a very interesting family in one of its show windows, consisting of a cat which is rearing two kittens and a gray squirrel. The mother cat bestows as much motherly affection upon the squirrel as upon her own offspring. All three are sucklings and about half grown, and the squirrel romps and tumbles with his unnatural brothers. The family are the property of N. W. French, whose son caught the squirrel about six weeks ago, at that time but a few days old. He put it at once with the old cat, whose kittens were about the same age. The adoption was without protest, and no family discord has yet arisen.—New York Telegram.

An Arkansas man the other day married a woman he owed rather than go to jail for debt.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A "South Sea Paradise" founded in the Fiji Islands by tired Californians has collapsed because the settlers found work to be necessary even there. The primal curse of Eden seems to be quite far-reaching even still.

Grasshoppers are overrunning sections of South Dakota. Crude petroleum, shipped by the railroads free, is used in destroying them. A bounty of fifty cents a bushel is offered for the pests, and a bushel can be gathered in twenty minutes.

That Boston bank clerk who stole $30,000 the other day and left for Canada explains that he took the money "because he wanted to buy a bicycle." That youngster evidently wanted all the latest bicycle improvements on his wheel.

It will be dangerous in future for citizeneses of Massachusetts to wear the plumage of insect-killing birds on their millinery. Governor Wolcott has signed the bill putting the bird-killer and the bird-wing wearer on the same basis and making them amenable to the same penalty.

The late James Aram, of Delevan, Wis., bequeathed $20,000 for a public library for the town, in memory of his daughter, and $20,000 for a home for superannuated and indigent Methodist ministers, in memory of his father and mother. He also gave $1,000 to each of the churches in the town, and $2,000 for the improvement of the local cemetery.

French nerve, unappreciated, has put an end to a Paris engagement, according to the English newspapers. A young woman was at the Bazar de la Charite with the young man she had accepted, when the fire broke out. He ran at the first alarm, leaving her alone, but she managed to get out and go home. There she found the young man, who had politely called to see if she was safe. He was shown to the door.

The Jubilee literature contains a story of Prince Alexander, the eleven-year-old son of Princess Beatrice, who wrote to his royal grandmother asking her for a sovereign. Instead of the sovereign, however, he received a letter from her dilating upon the evils of boyish extravagance and inclosing no coin. A little later the Queen received a letter from the boy, as follows: "Dearest Grandmamma—I hope you will not think I was disappointed because you could not send me any money. I sold your letter for £3 10s."

Lord Kelvin, in an address upon the earth as an abode fitted for life, has summed up the evidence into what must be accepted as the latest dictum of science regarding this obscure point. The old idea was of a solid earth nearly 20,000,000,000 years old, but modern science makes an immense reduction in this estimate. He was able to say with confidence that the earth solidified between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 years ago. The latest estimate of the time required for the formation of all strata since the beginning of the Cambrian rock is 17,000,000 years. Lord Kelvin declares that the earth could not have been habitable more than 30,000,000 years.

The Engineering News gives an interesting resume of the grades climbed by the principal transcontinental railroads. The Santa Fe route shows the most hill climbing, aggregating a sheer rise of 35,003 feet in its entire length, or 6.44 miles. The sending of a train over this road means that it must be lifted bodily that distance. The aggregate up-hill grades on the Canadian Pacific are 23,057 feet; Northern Pacific, 17,137. Union Pacific, 16,439; and Great Northern, 15,305. The highest point reached by any railroad is on the Denver and Rio Grande route at Tennessee Pass, Col., where the summit is 10,433 feet above sea level. The Southern Pacific gets over the divide with the least exertion, the highest point being 5,082 feet at Paisano, Texas.

A remarkable engineering feat was recently performed in California, in providing a bulwark for a great dam being built to impound water for San Francisco. By a single blast a section of a mountain was torn off and hurled bodily into a gorge below. Two months were required in preparation for the blast. In tunnels cut into the mountain of rock great stores of black powder were placed, while deposits of giant powder were located under the mass to be moved. The black powder ignites slower than the giant powder, and the effect, when electricity was applied to both at once, was first to lift up the mass and then to push it over the edge into the gorge. A mass of rock measuring 400x60 feet, and weighing an estimated 150,000 tons, was thrown exactly as the engineers had planned.

To spare the rod and spoil the child is a subject for discussion before the School Board in Atlanta as it is in Milwaukee. In the Southern city the sentiment among the board members is that corporal punishment should be abolished in the high schools. When a boy is old enough to attend such a school, several of the members say, he is old enough to behave himself without fear of the strap, and old enough, too, to warrant being sent to the police station in a patrol wagon if he needs other discipline than moral suasion. As to the rod in the grammar schools, however, opinions differ, and the decision on this phase of the question awaits further investigation. A prominent member of the board says that teachers need to be trained how to do without the rod before its use is formally abolished.

The royal family of England costs the British government, in round numbers, $3,000,000 annually. Of this sum the Queen receives nearly $2,000,000 a year, besides the revenues from the duchy of Lancaster, which amount to a quarter of a million. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receives $100,000 a year for his services and expenses, and the Prince of Wales $200,000 a year. The President of France receives $240,000 a year for salary and expenses, an enormous salary, when it is remembered that the republic is sweating under a stupendous national debt of over $6,000,000,000—the largest debt ever incurred by any nation of the world. Italy can have ten thousand men slaughtered in Abyssinia and still pay her King $2,600,000 a year. The civil list of the Emperor of Germany is about $4,000,000 a year, besides large revenues from vast estates belonging to the royal family. The Czar of all the Russias owns in fee simple 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and enjoys an income of $12,000,000. The King of Spain, little Alfonso XIII., if he is of a saving disposition, will be one of the richest sovereigns in Europe when he comes of age. The State allows him $1,400,000 a year, with an additional $600,000 for family expenses. We are said to be the richest nation on earth, yet our President's salary is only $50,000 a year. It was $25,000 from 1789 to 1873.

A view of the most recent industrial uses and adaptations of electricity gives surprising results, and these adaptations are thus summed up by the Boston Journal of Commerce: Many of the commercial chemicals now in general use are made at much cheaper rates than formerly, because of the economy of electrical production. A large percentage of the metals can now be reduced from their ores by electrolytic methods. The production, refining, purifying, etc., of many products not essentially chemical—such, for instance, as sugar, molasses, beer, starch, beet root juice—is now accomplished electrolytically. Cotton is picked and bleached, leather is tanned, white lead is made, meat is preserved, ozone is generated, acetylene gas is produced, safes are broken, car wheels are tested, graphite is formed, and diamonds are manufactured by either the direct or indirect action of the current. Gold, silver, iron, zinc, lead, copper, tin, aluminum, nickel, bismuth, antimony are either mined, refined or separated from their ores, and in some cases actually produced by the magical properties of electricity. Power is transmitted, farms are worked, boats are propelled, oil wells are made to increase their flow, the stage is made more spectacular, water courses are disinfected and hitherto impenetrable substances are rendered transparent, all by means of recent electrical development. The list is not carried beyond the achievements of a year or two past, nor is it meant to include such apparatus as the telegraph, telephone or other widely spread factors of electrical development.

Firing Heavy Guns Immersed.

An interesting and very suggestive experiment has been made by British naval officers in the way of firing solid shots from heavy guns immersed in deep water.

A 110-pound gun was used which was anchored upon a platform at the bottom of Portsmouth harbor. After being loaded the gun was pointed toward a target set in the water seventy-five feet from its muzzle. The target was composed of oak beams and planks, twenty-one inches in thickness. Behind this was placed the hull of an old vessel, to which had been riveted sheets of boiler iron, making an armor three inches thick. A wire connected the firing mechanism of the gun with the shore station. The gun was fired at high tide. There was a slight disturbance of the water above the gun. Then the vessel beyond the target was seen to rock and to disappear beneath the waves. Subsequent investigation showed that the target had been knocked to pieces and the hull of the vessel completely pierced by the shot. The water apparently had little effect upon the projectile. It went as accurately as though fired through the air. In the test the gun was loaded and aimed by a diver. But with the modern mechanism now available, the same results could be attained from above the water. A new field for marine attack and defense is thus disclosed. Fitted with port holes below the water line, ships could strike the enemy in the points most vulnerable and wage war with double devastation in both elements. For harbor defense the submarine battery would prove of inestimable advantage.

Nature's Balance Destroyed.

Through ignorance or blindness the nice balance which nature has provided has been destroyed and great waves of insect pests sweep over the country, eating everything green in their path. The destruction of birds has interfered with the delicate operations of the laws of nature. Audubon states that a woodcock will eat its own weight in insects in a day, and many other birds are equally ravenous in their appetite. Although the English sparrow, because of their quarrelsome habits, have aroused so much dislike, they were introduced at a time when other birds were rapidly decreasing in number. Their wonderful multiplication in the past twenty years has probably been the means of saving millions of dollars worth of crops. It is unwise policy to kill toads, lizards, and friendly insects. It is considered that the latter destroy many more noxious insects even than the birds.

A mile of railway permanent way, with two sets of rails, takes up two and one-half acres of land.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 15

BASKET PICNIC

Every day in July, (except Sunday) at

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

When U C the goods in a Basket, U will kno its a bargain. Items sold will be replaced with other big values.

1st Basket filled with Notions,	8c
2d Basket filled with Notions,	4c
3d Basket filled with Ladies' and Children's Hose,	5c
4th Basket filled with Ladies' Seamless 40 guage, Nubian Dye Hose, regular 20c quality,	12c
5th Basket filled with Towels, per pair,	9c
6th Basket filled with Prints, per yard,	4c
7th Basket filled with Challie, per yard,	3c
8th Basket filled with Lawns, per yard,	5c
9th Basket filled with Tumblers,	1c
10th Basket filled with Fruit Jars, and Jar Gums at 4c per dozen.	4c

Special regular rates on all railroads. Ask the conductor to let U off at The Racket, Bellefonte.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

MEN...

There will still be two months of hot weather. You will swelter if you wear Wool Hats. Buy Straw Hats and be comfortable. You can have your choice of our Dress Straw Hats at three-quarters the regular price.

Don't miss this.

BOYS...

The above applies to you too.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

ALL AROUND.

Local Notes of Interest from all Sections of the Locality.

Streams have been low the past two weeks.

Subscribers in the mountain districts who wish to pay on the Reporter in berries, can bring 'em on.

Hay is said to be selling at $7 and $8 for a four-horse load, being about one and a half tons, which is 30 per ct. less than for the past six years.

Boob's new addition to his wheel works is now under roof, and his establishment has a hum and swish from morning until evening.

John Meyer, of this place, was chosen as principal of schools in Alexandria, Huntingdon county. There is no mistake there, we can vouch for Johnny.

Edwin Kerlin, one of the school teachers of our town, has secured a school in Cambria county, for the coming winter term, and we vouch he will render satisfaction.

A neighboring country editor recently wrote a strong editorial on patronizing home industries and merchants, and one of the storekeepers of the town wrote him a letter of thanks written on a letter head printed in Brooklyn.

Centre Hall's "glorious Fourth" consisted of a fire-cracker racket on Saturday evening, 3, and after midnight, Sunday, a bonfire of barrels and store boxes, anvil firing and yells and howls by the youngsters, in the diamond.

Smoker's Heart-Burn.—Heart-burn from excessive smoking or from any other cause, is relieved by the first dose of No. 10; Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Dyspepsia—25cts—all druggists.

Reaping the Results.

Prosperity certainly has come to W. R. Brachbill, the Furniture dealer of Bellefonte, as you can see his wagon over here on this side of the mountain every few days.

Bush Meeting.

The United Christians will hold a bush meeting in Hartman's grove, at Milroy, beginning Saturday evening, July 31st; services on Sunday at 10 a. m., at 2 p. m. and also in the evening, and will continue a few evenings during the week, All are invited to come.

GREATLY APPRECIATED.

The Elocutionary Entertainment well Attended and Appreciated.

On last Saturday evening Miss Stapleton's class in elocution marked the close of its five week's term by giving a pleasing entertainment in the Grange Park auditorium. The class was ably assisted by the local orchestra. Every number on the program elicited enthusiastic applause from the appreciative audience. If there was any one feature which deserves special mention above the rest it was the gymnastic drill participated in by the five young girls of the junior class. This drill was extremely accurate and the effect most beautiful, manifesting conscientious and very careful practice. The program as rendered follows:

Orchestra; "The Elf Child," Marion Miller; "The Village Blacksmith," Emma Wolf; "The Whistling Regiment," Grace Alexander; Solo, "Little Boy Blue," Mame Kreamer; "Lord Dundreary's Riddles," Mrs. S. W. Smith; "The Minuet," Grace Boob; Julius Caesar, E. J. Wolf; "Song of the Mystic," Sue Jeane Stapleton; Quartette—Emilie Alexander, Mrs. S. S. Kreamer, Mame Kreamer, Tace Kreamer; Gymnastic Drill—Pearl Runkle, Marion Miller, Helen Hosterman, Emma Wolf, Grace Boob; "Wakin' the Young 'Uns," Ela Mae Stover; "Spinning Wheel Song," Helen Hosterman; Solo, "Don't Be Cross," Miss Alexander; "How Ruby Played," Miss Stapleton,; Aesthetic Scarf Drill—Grace Alexander, Elsie Krise, Tace Krermer, May Belle Keller, Edna Murray, Estie Ocker, Katie Shreffler, Mrs. Smith, Ela Mae Stover.

Row at a Festival.

There was a disturbance at a festival held at the mountain school house between Centre Hall and Pleasant Gap, last Saturday evening, among some young fellows. In a fracas between Frank Yearick and Howard Wells, Yearick received a blow from a club, which cut an ugly gash under his upper lip from which the blood flowed freely, and he was brought to Dr. Emerick to have his face dressed. Later on, we are informed there was another scuffle between Wells and some other fellow, in which Wells came out short. Besides there was a third fight.

In the matter between Wells and Yearick, we are informed Wells got the wrong man, it was his brother he intended to handle on account of some former grudge.

The object of the festival was to raise funds with which to buy books for the Sunday school in the Loneberger district.

An arrest has been made and the matter will come up at August court.

Cannon for the Asking.

A good many of the nearby towns just now are taking advantage of the offer of congress to give to any Grand Army post that may apply for it one of the old cannon which are now lying useless and neglected at the navy yards. The cannon are old models which were just the thing thirty years ago, but their places have been filled by guns of modern type.

We suggested to members of the Post of our town that they make application for one of these cannon and we believe Prof. Krise has written for one.

Hay Making.

Hay making is over with the most of our farmers, only some of the timothy standing for chance to grow larger. The hay crop is larger than for many years and the weather never was more favoraole for curing the grass crop. Hay being generally plenty, prices are likely to be lower.

Harvest.

The wheat harvest is nigh ended in our county. The crop is above the average and with little or no blemish so far as we can learn. If prices can be kept up close to a dollar, the farmer will be deservedly cheered.

New Lumber Job.

Wm. R. From, of Mifflinburg, formerly of Spring Mills, has purchased the Mitchell tract, 60 acres of oak and hemlock timberland near Farmers' Mills, and will shortly put a sawmill on it for the manufacture of lumber.

Give Attention to Canada Thistles.

Land owners should give attention to Canada thistles at this time of year. Prevent the seed from ripening and scattering by cutting them down. There is a heavy penalty for allowing this obnoxious weed going to seed.

Boundary Dispute not Settled.

The Mifflin county court refused to confirm or order filed the report of the Mifflin-Huntingdon County Boundary commission. The two associate judges gave the decree, President Judge Bailey dissenting.

Goes to Alexandria, Pa.

John D. Meyer, who recently graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, was elected to the principalship of the Alexandria, Huntingdon county public schools, at a salary of $50 per month. The term is seven months, with a two months' summer school, which he will also teach.

Editorial Curiosity.

Canonsburg Herald: Every time we see a girl riding a bicycle early in the evening we wonder if the supper dishes at her home are washed.

THE BRIDEGROOM DISAPPEARED.

On the Evening of His Was-to-be Marriage.—Great Sensation.

No little sensation has been created at Bellefonte by the sudden disappearance of a young man on the evening of his was-to-be marriage. The nuptials of Louis Doll, a boot and shoe merchant, and Agnes Boal were announced to take place on last Thursday evening. The groom to be had secured the necessary marriage license, the approaching wedding had been announced from the pulpit of the Catholic church, of which both parties were members; the bride was busy in preparation for the wedding; in fact, guests were present and the table spread—everything in readiness but the coming of the bridegroom. Time passed and he failed to put in an appearance, and finally a messenger was dispatched to find out the reason of the delay. Inquiry at the home of young Doll elicited the fact that he had gone away somewhere but no one could, or would, tell where. At the railroad station it was learned that he departed on the 4.44 train, the wedding having been set for 6 o'clock, and in company with a man booked through to Cambridge, Ind. The affair was kept quiet by the parties interested in the hope that the young man would return and make good his promise of marriage. So quiet, in fact, was the matter kept that a local paper on Friday morning gave an account of the wedding, supposing it to have taken place. The young woman in the case is not a little humiliated at the young man's action, and still more nonplussed as to why he has acted as he did. Whether or not she will take any steps to bring him to account is not known at this time.

Excursion to Atlantic City.

On Saturday, July 31st, agents of the Central R. R. of Penn'a., will sell ten day excursion tickets from Bellefonte and all local points to Atlantic City at the rate of $5.75 for the round trip. Heretofore these excursions have been run on Thursdays but by request, and to accommodate a large number of patrons, the first sea shore excursion of the season from this region will leave Bellefonte on Saturday morning, landing passengers at "the City by the Sea" early in the evening of that day.

In connection with the Philadelphia & Reading's "Royal Route" this line offers attractions in the way of safety and comfort second to none and is the only double track road entering Atlantic City. Remember the date, Saturday, July 31st.

How the 4th of July Was Found.

In taking notes we found how others sought and found the glorious Fourth. Some found it in fire crackers; some in base ball; some found it in a bottle; some found it in excurting; some found it in pic-nicing; Centre Hall ministers found it in scaring mountain trout; societies and Sunday schools found it in celebrating; orators found it in extolling the American eagle; some farmers found it a glorious hay day; and some discovered only next day by headaches and black eyes that they had really found the glorious Fourth and had been flopped by the wings of the great bird. The Fourth of July is a real glorious day for all classes, ages and sexes.

News for Constables.

Constables are now entitled to back pay, under the provisions of an act approved and signed by Gov. Hastings on the 15th ult., for services rendered in making returns to court of elections, attending special, borough, township or ward elections, with traveling expenses incidental thereto, since January 1, 1896—making returns to court $1.50; attending general elections $2; attending special township or ward elections $3, and for traveling expenses of milage in all cases for each mile, circular, 6 cents.

Death in Missouri.

Mrs. Cathrine Rearick, wife of O. P. Rearick, died at Seymour, Missouri, April 9, 1897, after a brief illness. During her sickness she suffered much, but bore it all with Christian grace.

She was born June 6th, 1836 in Pa., and embraced a hope in Christ in 1863, at Spring Mills, Pa., under the preaching of Revs. Warren and Craig, and joined the M. E. Church in 1864, leaving for Missouri in 1877. She was the mother of nine children, six of these are now living to mourn her loss.

No Trout Fry Next Year—Hatcheries Will Close.

Gov. Hastings learned a few days ago that the legislature had by mistake forgotten to insert in the general appropriation bill an item giving the state fish commission $40,000. The result will be that all the hatcheries will be closed and 60,000 breeding fish turned into the streams. This will interfere with the stocking of streams for two years at least.

Lovelorn Girl's Suicide.

Mertie Barto, adopted daughter of Samuel Barto, of North Philipsburg, committed suicide at the residence of George P. Files, where she worked as a domestic, by taking laudanum Monday night. She left a note stating that she intended ending her life. She desired to wed a young man named Walker, her cousin, and her parents objecting on account of relationship led her to take her life.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Outrage and Murder of a Child in Clinton County.

Haneyville, in Clinton county, was the scene of a fiendish crime on morning of 8 inst., in which the victim, a 7-year-old girl was criminally assaulted and then murdered. The residents of the town are filled with the keenest indignation and are making strenuous efforts to find the murderer of whom no clue has yet been found. The child's name is Crider, and she had a home in the family of Issac Leboe. That morning the family was absent from home at market and the little one was left in the care of an older boy, who is feeble-minded and unable to talk. When the return was made from market, the child was missed. A search was kept up for several hours when the body of the child was found lying in the roadway. There was every indication that she had been assaulted and then killed.

Officers at once proceeded to ferret out the fiend, and two fellows have been arrested on suspicion.

Assignments.

We were sorry to learn that the tightness of the times and the failure of "prosperity" to turn up, obliged ex-register John Rupp to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His property consisted of the roller mill and a dwelling house at Oak Hall. Gaylor Morrison is the assignee.

Similar reasons have induced Wm. K. Alexander, of Millheim, to make an assignment, his real estate consisting of a farm in Harris township and 60 acres of land in Penn twp. His brother, Dr. J. R. Alexander, is the assignee.

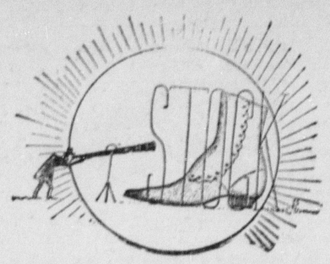
Burned Himself to Spite his Wife.

W. A. Morris, aged 38 years, a junk dealer, while quarreling with his wife, at Williamsport, early a few mornings ago, picked up a lighted lamp and threw it at her. It broke and the oil spilled over the bed, setting fire to it. He lay down on the smouldering bed and refused to move. While his wife went for help his body burned to a crisp.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, July 18, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at St. John's church at 10 a. m.; at Georges Valley church at 2 p. m.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.



Have You Looked

through out stock of footwear? It merits your carefnl inspection. Feet were never called upon to punish themselves. Wearing bad shoes is wholly unnecessary. It's like going on a long pleasure trip to wear a pair of our fine Summer shoes which afford every possible element of comfort. There's scarcely anything more painful than a corn, and most corns are caused by bad shoes. Coming to us for footwear means perfect fits, long wear, moderate prices, and practical economy.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Another lot of Genuine Oleine Soap, full pound bars, 4c.

Wednesday a consignment of fine Dimities in newest colorings; Silk Cot Linings in bright coloring, to line the fine linens and other thin goods.

We have sold twice the quantity of Mattings and Art Squares sold by us in a previous season; reason easily understood—extremely low prices and excellent patterns.

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases at less than the price of plain Muslin.

Scrub Rags, 7c each; you have but to buy one to be convinced of the cheapness and good working and wearing qualities of them.

Bustles, so much used, always kept by us; new hip style here now.

Unlaundried Handkerchiefs for ladies at specially low prices. Do you know you get double value in that way?

GARMAN'S STORE,

Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

BIG DROP!

PRICES NEVER SO LOW

At W. R. Brachbill's.

Parlor Suits, - Chamber Suits, - Side Boards, Etc.

To be sold regardless of cost.

COME EARLY AND GET CHOICE OF STOCK.

Our $5.00 Baby Carriages go without pushing; the price does it.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods :-: Clothing :-: Millinery

New Features Added This Week To Our Great Nine Cent Sale.

Thousands have bought and Thousands are yet to buy. All that have visited our store within the past two weeks, have gone away more than pleased, and all have come to the one conclusion: That

The Globe's Nine Cent Sale Has Eclipsed Any Previous Offering.

Dull trade is a word unknown in our store; although this is a season during which business is generally dull throughout the country, yet our line of trade boomers is bound to bring us customers.

The Greatest of All.

This is surely an attractive sale. We intend closing the balance of those Apron Ginghams out by selling

3 Yards Good Apron Gingham for 9c.

Parasols.

Special sale of 125 fine Black Gloria Silk Parasols, 26 inch frame, Black or Colored Handles, a regular $1.50 quality,

For 98 Cents.

Domestics for 9 Cents.

2 yds. find wide Bleached Muslin, 9c.
2 yds. Unbleached Muslin, 9c.
2 yds. Outing Cloth, 9c.
2 yds. Heavy Shirting, 9c.
1 yd. Heavy Denim, 9c.
3 yds. Light Colored Challie, 9c.
1 yd. Siersucker, 9c.
2 yds. Fast Colored Calico, 9c.
3 yds. Dress Gingham, 9c.

Laces.

125 pieces Tarchon Lace, guaranteed. 12 yds. to the piece, during sale to be sold at

9 Cents for the Whole Piece.

Buttermilk Soap.

Everyone knows the price of this soap. As a leader now,

3 Cakes for 9 Cents.

In Our Notion Department

You Will Find

10 papers Pins for 9c
3 doz. Safety Pins for 9c
1 doz. Gum Hair Pins for 9c
2 spools Linen Thread for 9c
2 boxes Enameline stove Polish for 9c
3 large boxes Stove Blackning for 9c
1 full size Shawl Strap for 9c.
2 Shaving Brushes for 9c
2 large Hair Curlers for 9c
2 bottles Machine Oil for 9c
1 pint bottle Ammonia for 9c
12 Lead Pencils for 6c
2 Nutmeg Graters for 9c
4 Tape Measures for 9c
24 Slate Pencils for 9c
9 Steel Thimbles for 9c
10 bolts Darning Cotton for 9c
5 Aluminum Thimbles for 9c
2 dozen Kid Curlers for 9c
2 Machine Oilers for 9c
1 Wire Hair Brush for 9c
2 bottles Writing Ink for 9c
1 pair good Scissors for 9c
2 bolts Tape for 9c.
2 small Screw Drivers for 9c
3 bottles Mucilage with brush for 9c
2 doz. bone Collar Buttons for 9c
2 fine Reading Combs for 9c
2 doz. Dress Stays for 9c
2 large boxes Tooth Picks for 9c
2 child's colored border Handkerchiefs for 9c
2 pieces Ironing Wax for 9c
2 solid Ironing Stands for 9c
5 boxes mourning Pins for 9c
24 doz. Shirt Buttons for 9c
5 Belt Pins 9c
3 fine Bath Sponges for 9c
3 bolts Wove Braid for 9c
10 yds. Baby Ribbon for 9c
3 balls Knitting Cotton for 9c
2 boys' Pocket Knives for 9c
2 yds Mosquito Netting for 9c
5 Tea Strainers for 9c

There are hundreds and hundreds of articles just like these in Bellefonte's Greatest Money Saving Store; hundreds of articles that space will not permit us to mention.

Boys' Knee Pants.

One special lot of 75 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, sold here before at 25c, 39c and 50c. All go now at the uniform price of

19 Cents.

Lawns and Wash Goods.

25 pieces Dimities, never a yard sold before under 15c, and some have been sold as high as 25c. Your choice now of the entire lot

Per Yard, 9 Cents.

The Biggest Bargain of All.

75 pieces left of those fine Dress Ginghams, a Gingham that retails all over town for 8c a yard. While this sale lasts you can buy them

2 Yards for 9 Cents.

9 Gents Will Buy

2 pair Ladies' Black Hose.
2 pair Men's Everyday Hose.
2 Ladies' Gauze Vests.
1 pair Men,s Good Suspenders.
and 1000 articles too numerous to mention.

Columbia Castile Soap.

A soap generally sold throughout the country at 5c a cake. Get the same goods now at our store

4 Cakes for 9 Cents.

Remember this sale will positively only last for two weeks more, and to get goods at these prices you must take advantage of it within this time.

KATZ & CO., Ltd.

THE GLOBE, - - - - - BELLEFONTE, PENNA